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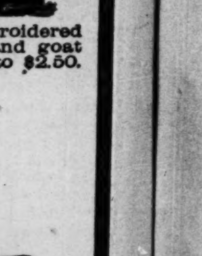

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 340. MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WOUNDS A BURGLAR.

Thieves in a Boarding-House Get a Warm Reception.

ONE SHOT IN THE LEG.

Conspiracy to Rob the Steward of the Calumet Club.

WAIT FOR HIM IN HIS ROOM.

Their Discovery Followed by a Panic and Shooting.

THREE WAITERS UNDER ARREST.

It was a well elaborated conspiracy, and if it had not been frustrated three robbers would have succeeded in securing nearly $700 early yesterday morning in the boarding-house of Mrs. Maggie Heinzling, No. 128 Eighteenth street. A late card party at the Calumet club interfered with the scheme, however, and one of the robbers, Frank Skinner, said to be a waiter at the Chicago Oyster-House, is now lying in the Cottage Grove Avenue Station with a bullet in his body. His companions, Charles Armstrong, a waiter at the Calumet club, and Frank Rice, a waiter employed at the Boston Oyster-House, share a neighboring cell.

The men confessed yesterday afternoon the full details of a plan to rob Louis Culver, the steward of the Calumet club, who rooms in the house mentioned. Culver as the steward of the club frequently carried large amounts of money. Saturday night he had $700. A knowledge of this it was, beyond question, that led the three men to make a desperate attempt to commit robbery. Armstrong, who was familiar with Culver's actions, lives in the same house. He is looked upon as the leader of the trio, and it was he who secreted Skinner and Rice in the house Saturday night. Had Culver returned at an earlier hour and retired as usual the plan would probably have been a success, as the men had concealed themselves in a closet in his room, and it was only their fright that discovered them to Culver when he reached home at 2:30 in the morning. Seeing themselves discovered the two robbers threw themselves upon the steward, but the cries of the latter easily frightened the men, and it was while making a desperate attempt to escape from the house that Skinner was shot by J. H. Graham, a boarder.

Had a Room in the House.

Armstrong secured a room in the house some time ago for the purpose, it is thought, of robbing Culver. He was not admitted to the place at first, and it was not until he referred to Culver that Mrs. Heinzling rented him an apartment. He then secured a room adjoining that occupied by Culver and probably selected Saturday night as the one best suited to an attempt upon the valuables of the steward, who, in addition to considerable money, was known to have a fine gold watch and an excellent wardrobe.

Some time late Saturday evening Armstrong met Skinner and Rice, and at a favorable moment surreptitiously introduced them into his room. Shortly before midnight Rice and Skinner went from Armstrong's room into the one occupied by Culver, with the intention of hiding in the closet. The preconcerted plan was to await the arrival of Culver, and remain concealed until he had gone to sleep. Then the men were to steal quietly out, rifle his pockets, and escape. Armstrong was to take no part in the active work but to appear among the startled guests the next morning and join with Culver in bemoaning his loss.

Culver was detained at the club, however, and the men became restless. Several visits were made to Armstrong's room and in passing the time Skinner found a room from which the occupant was absent. He selected a new Prince Albert coat, and discarding the one he wore donned the new garment. Then the men made a tour of the house and unlocked all the doors that might interfere with their escape. Unfortunately for them they could not arrange to leave the front door open, and it was because of this fact that they were caught.

Culver had only entered his room when the men made a movement and he called out to know who was there. As he did so he started toward the closet in which the men were concealed. They threw open the door and made a rush for him, but Culver was not taken unawares. He called lustily for help as Skinner and Rice closed upon him. A struggle began, but it lasted but a few minutes. When the two men heard assistance coming they released their victim and ran for the stairway.

His Aim Was Good.

Reaching it they were rapidly making their escape when Mr. Graham arrived on the scene. He had a large revolver ready for action. The two men had reached the front door and were making attempts to open it when Graham leveled his revolver and fired.

An exclamation of pain followed the shot and Mr. Graham discharged two more bullets in the direction of the struggling men, at the same time starting down-stairs.

While this exciting scene was being enacted panicstricken boarders rapidly congregated. Those on the first floor did no more than stick their heads out of their partly open doors. Those on the second floor crowded close behind the valiant Graham, one of the number being Armstrong. At the same time Police Officers Ahern and Prindiville of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station were hurrying toward the house. They had heard the shots. As they neared the house they could plainly hear the imprisoned robbers struggling with the lock of the front door.

"Open up!" exclaimed Officer Ahern, but this advice was superfluous. The men within were using all haste and exertion to effect this result. The officers had just stationed themselves at the door when it suddenly opened and the two men rushed out.

Rice, who was unwounded, made a successful dash for temporary liberty. Skinner with a bullet in the calf of his leg was not so fleet of foot and he was at once caught. Boarders emerging from the house the officers left the wounded man in their charge and started after Rice. They had lost but a few seconds, and after a shot or two in the air and a hot chase the man was caught. The patrol wagon was called and the two thieves were taken to the station.

Armstrong Implicated.

Skinner was then taken to the Mercy Hospital, where it was found that his wound was not a serious one and after it had been dressed he was taken back to the station and together with Rice locked up. The men were not slow in implicating Armstrong in the matter and divulged the full story of the conspiracy. Officers were sent to the house of the attempted robbery, where Armstrong was found in his room and placed under arrest. Yesterday afternoon all three men made complete confessions to Lieut. Healy and acknowledged their plans.

Most of the $700 Culver had in his pocket belonged to the club.

SAFE ROBBED IN LAKE VIEW.

Albert Fuchs' Office Entered and His Strong Box Despoiled of $975.

The exploits of the Lake View highwayman were eclipsed last week by a Lake View safe-blower. Friday night the safe in the office of Albert Fuchs' greenhouses, Evanston avenue and Sheridan road, was opened and $975.50 taken. The money was in bills and new silver halves, quarters, and dimes, and there was one $2.50 gold piece.

Mr. Fuchs reported his loss to the police, but says that beyond telling him that from the circumstances the money must have been taken by one of his employés they have done nothing on the case. The manner in which the thief entered Mr. Fuchs' office shows that he was somewhat familiar with the place. A rear door was forced and then the safe door was drilled and the money taken from two drawers. Nothing else was touched, and the thief made his escape as he had entered.

The coin, which amounted to $442, represented the savings of Mrs. Fuchs toward the expense of a European trip. Every piece of new money that came across the counter of the florist's shop was given to her and put by her in the drawer of the safe. The thief evidently knew this and lost no time in hunting for the place where the money was kept. No clew has been found that would lead to the apprehension of the thieves.

CAPTURES BURGLAR AND BOOTY.

Thief Caught in a South Side Coal Office—Other House-Breakers Locked Up.

Sergt. Prim of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station caught Leonard Coyle coming out of William Sexton's coal office, at No. 2611 Cottage Grove avenue, yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, with a bundle containing tools, clothing, etc. Coyle was locked up charged with burglary.

George Brown and Joseph Sokep are locked up at Desplaines Street Station charged with breaking into the residence of Frank Dunn at No. 79 West Adams street last Wednesday morning and stealing several suits of clothes.

Early yesterday morning burglars broke into the empty house at No. 120 South Green street and stole about $25 worth of lead pipe. The house is owned by B. Martin of No. 91 Shortall street.

Last Friday James St. Louis was sentenced by Judge Baker to one year in the penitentiary for stealing a gold watch from a woman on Michigan avenue. For some reason the sentence was suspended and St. Louis released. Last night he was seen at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street by officers acting in a suspicious manner. He was arrested for vagrancy.

Charles Brown used his position as collector for William Goudy, the liveryman at No. 3018 Cottage Grove avenue, for his own enrichment and took, it is said, $20 of the firm's money. He was locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station last night charged with the offense.

Sergt. Rehan and Officers O'Donnell and McGrath of the Cottage Grove avenue district surprised Joseph Goss and James Dugan in the cellar of a residence at Prairie avenue and Twenty-ninth street early yesterday morning. The men had not had time to get acquainted with the place before the police, attracted by the open window, had them under arrest. At the police station Lieut. Healey recognized them as old offenders.

TOOK FOUR HIGHWAYMEN AT ONCE.

Officers Just in Time to Prevent a Robbery and Make a Capture.

As John Thompson of No. 3206 Fifth avenue and a friend were passing through the alley leading from Wentworth avenue to La Salle street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, at 6 o'clock last night, they were set upon by four men. Thompson and his friend made a valiant resistance. Their cries for help brought officers Homer, Farrel, and McNamara of the Twenty-second Street Station to their assistance. The four highwaymen were arrested and taken to the Twenty-second Street Station, where they gave their names as John Martin, John Connor, John Jones, and John Sullivan. Martin is recognized as an ex-convict. They were charged with assault and attempted robbery.

Found with His Skull Fractured.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock Frank Detold of No. 416 West Eighteenth street found John Sepek lying unconscious in front of the Bohemian school-house on West Eighteenth street. He was lying face downward upon the sidewalk, and the back of his head was covered with clotted blood from two ugly wounds. Detold notified the police and Sepek was taken to his home, No. 86 Clayton street. It was found that the back of his skull was fractured in two places. The wounds had the appearance of having been caused by a blow from a blunt instrument in the hands of some one who had attacked Sepek from behind. The assailant had evidently been frightened away before he could secure Sepek's watch and a small sum of money which was in his vest pocket. Sepek did not regain consciousness last night and the police were unable to gain any clew to his assailant.

Another Charge Against Durfee.

H. E. Bandall, a saloonkeeper at the corner of Wood and Lake streets, filed a charge of robbery last evening against the famous Phil Durfee, who is now confined at the West Chicago Avenue Station awaiting trial on three similar charges. Yesterday an old woman, who knew him when he was 7 years old, and lived with his parents at Pine and Illinois streets, called to see him and brought along pictures of Durfee's father and mother. When the pictures were shown him he cried. His father is dead, but his mother still lives. His caller yesterday told him many little stories of his boyhood days and the noted criminal listened attentively to them.

SHOT HIM IN THE LEFT ELBOW.

North Side Neighbors Quarrel Over a Trifle with Serious Results.

Andrew B. Greenshield, No. 1043 North Clark street, and Thomas F. Hull, his next door neighbor, became involved in a serious broil over a trivial matter yesterday.

Both have been laying in their winter's supply of coal. By an accident some of it was strewn on the steps leading to Mr. Hull's residence, and yesterday morning when the two neighbors met he criticised Greenshield sharply for carelessness.

"Wait a minute and let me explain," said Greenshield.

"There's nothing to explain that I see," replied Hull.

Angry words followed, and Hull, drawing a revolver, fired at Greenshield. The latter threw up his left arm to defend his head and face, and the bullet entered below the elbow. Greenshield struck Hull twice in the face with his right fist, knocking him down, and then went into his own house, where the wound was dressed. It will not prove serious. Greenshield is a married man, and is discount clerk in the State National Bank.

Hull surrendered himself at the Halsted Street Station and was locked up.

MEXICAN MUSICIANS FOR THE FAIR.

Mme. Diaz to Send a Lady Orchestra—The Eighth Regiment Band Coming.

Gen. Sorrano, Director-General of the Mexican exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, received a letter yesterday stating that Mme. Diaz, wife of the Mexican President, is going to send next year to the Fair, at her own expense, a woman's band of forty-five musicians. This band will be composed of the most expert artists to be found in Mexico and will be under the patronage of Mme. Diaz.

From Mexico will also come the Eighth Regiment Band of eighty pieces and considered the finest in the republic. This band was in Spain at the time of the dedicatory exercises this fall and unable to be present in Chicago. Both these bands will remain at the Fair from its opening until its close.

Col. Grenlinton, British Commissioner from the Island of Ceylon, has written Andrews & Co. of this city, who are arranging for the Ceylon exhibit to complete arrangements whereby every visitor to the exhibit from that island may have free of cost a cup of the finest Ceylon tea.

BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

TWENTY GIRLS ESCAPE FROM THE ERRING WOMAN'S REFUGE.

They Take Advantage of the Superintendent's Excitement During a Small Fire in the Engine-Room of the Home—One of Them Gets Her Keys and Opens a Way to Freedom—The Police Capture Five of the Runaways—Mrs. Woods Talks of the Affair.

Mrs. Helen M. Woods, superintendent of the Erring Woman's Refuge, No. 5024 Indiana avenue, will not leave her keys on the office table at the home again very soon, even if the building is on fire. She did so last night, and as a result fifteen of the girls under her charge managed to escape during the excitement caused by a blaze in the boiler-room. There was a panic for a short time, and when the door had been unlocked by one of the girls all the inmates rushed out. However, when commanded by the superintendent to return they did so, with the exception of the following fifteen, for whom the police are now searching:

Edna Hennings, Nellie Brennan, Carrie Oleson, Maude Hanford, Minnie Waters, Ida Johnson, Nellie Weber, Hattie Mindrols, Emma Derringer, Jessie Rusher, Agnes Magill, Georgia Williams, Annie Van Dyke, Jennie Pierce, and Alla Breidel.

There are four wings to the building and as many entrances. The doors are always kept locked, and when the cry of fire resounded through the halls Mrs. Woods hurried to look after the safety of her charges. In her haste she left her keys on a table in the office. While Mrs. Woods was giving orders to the attendants one of the girls slipped into the office and taking the keys made a rush for the door. To unlock it and dash into the street was the work of but a moment. About twenty other girls and women followed the example of their companion and made a rush for liberty. Nobody molested them in their flight. They were not missed until after the fire had been put out by the firemen.

Five of the Girls Captured.

Then it was that Mrs. Wood found her keys on the floor, near the main door. Although she was much excited over the fire, she saw at a glance that some of the girls were missing. The police were notified, and within a half hour five of the runaways were brought back by the police.

Had the fire occurred at any other hour a loss of life might have resulted from a panic. At 8 o'clock each Sunday evening it is customary to have formal religious exercises in the chapel on the first floor. At 7:30, or a half hour before this formal meeting, which all must attend, there is a prayer-meeting at which attendance is not compulsory. Last evening these exercises were in charge of G. M. Cook of the South Park Congregational Church. Mr. Cook had just opened the preliminary meeting when the fire was discovered. About half the girls in the home were in the chapel. The others were scattered throughout the first floor, in the reception and general assembly room. Mrs. Woods, the Superintendent, was in her office on the first floor.

Great Excitement Ensues.

Mrs. Woods ran into the building near the fire. She had just left the office when one of the girls rushed in, secured the keys, and threw open the front doors. Mr. Cook ran from the building to give an alarm, and after him followed nearly all the girls. Once outside the building some of them at once scattered with the evident purpose of effecting an escape. This they did temporarily before Supt. Woods reached the front of the building. As soon as she detected this inclination she commanded all to follow her nearer to the building, and all but twenty at once did so. It was thought at first that all had returned, but as soon as the fire was extinguished and the roll was called it was found that twenty were missing. A list of these with a description of them was now given to the police who had been summoned and an extra detail of officers was put to work tracing those who had taken advantage of the fire to escape. Five were recovered.

The majority of the inmates are sent to the home by charitable institutions. About one-third are sentenced by Justices of the Peace. Most of these are girls who run away from home. They are sent to the refuge for the purpose of showing them the folly of their ways. Every opportunity is given them to become self-supporting when they leave.

The girls who are sent from the Justice courts are called "court" girls. It was a "court" girl who snatched the Superintendent's keys from the office table and those who followed her away from the home were all "court" girls. They did not like the life which they were compelled to lead. It was not pleasant to them to rise at daybreak and retire early in the evening. Then it was irksome to them to sew and crochet and study arithmetic and geography and be compelled to sit through two hours of gospel service every night. All these thoughts came to the "court" girl's mind, and when she saw her opportunity she embraced it quickly enough. The other "court" girls went at breakneck pace after her. All of them were bareheaded and some of them were scantily attired. There was no time for dressing and those who had only slippers on their feet did not stop to put on shoes.

Won't Give Her Name.

"Yes, some of the girls ran away," said Mrs. Woods last night. "One of them, the little snip, took my keys and unlocked the door. No, I won't give her name."

An hour after the fire was discovered everything was quiet in the institution. In the chapel, which is on the first floor, were some seventy girls singing hymns. They appeared perfectly contented, and did not seem to regret that they missed a chance to gain their liberty.

The fire amounted to little. It started in the boiler-room and is supposed to have been caused by an overheated steam pipe. The engineer had gone home for the night and before the fire was discovered it had burned through one of the floors and scorched a spiral stairway leading to the basement. The Fire Department responded promptly to the call and had the blaze under control within fifteen minutes. The damage will not exceed $500.

FLAMES DAMAGE TWO COTTAGES.

Fire on Oakley Avenue—Knickerbocker Ice Company's Barn Partly Burned.

Yesterday morning at 1:40 o'clock fire was discovered in the one-story brick cottage at No. 3301 Oakley avenue, owned and occupied by Mrs. Sarah Tate. The building was damaged to the extent of $300. The loss on furniture was $50. The flames spread to the cottage adjoining, owned and occupied by Mrs. Olsen, whose loss is $50. All of the losses are covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Fire from some unknown cause broke out yesterday morning in the barn of the Knickerbocker Ice company at La Salle and Sixty-second streets. The blaze was extinguished with a loss of $1,000.

Switch Shanty Burned.

At 10 o'clock last night a switch shanty on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway on Henry street caught fire from an overheated stove and was destroyed. A freight car filled with butter and eggs on a sidetrack near by was partly burned.

Toledo Annealing House Burned.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 4.—The annealing building of the National Malleable Casting company of this city was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The building contained the general offices of the company, which with contents are a total loss. The loss to the building is $23,000, partially insured. No estimate has been made regarding the loss on the contents of the building, though it will result heavily. The company will rebuild immediately.

Part of Cranford, N. J., Burned.

CRANFORD, N. J., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Most of the business part of this town was destroyed tonight. Eight buildings, with contents, were burned to the ground. The opera-house block was on fire, but the fire at this point was soon under control. The Westfield and Elizabeth fire departments sent assistance and the fire is now under control. All east-bound trains were stopped. Telegraph and electric wires are down.

FIND THE "SOPHS" TAME FELLOWS.

Freshmen at Northwestern University Haven't Had Any Excitement.

The freshmen in college at Evanston started into school this fall with the reasonable supposition that the "sophs" were going to make life miserable or at least interesting for them. But they were doomed to disappointment. The sophomores have let them alone. And now the freshmen are howling for the "sophs" to do something.

Hazing is under the ban at Northwestern University and the faculty has promised to make things exceedingly unpleasant for any student who indulges in it. This, of course, has handicapped the "sophs" this year somewhat. But there are lots of ways besides hazing of making things unpleasant for the new and guileless "freshie."

About the first thing that interested the boys this year was the annual election of the Students' Advisory Board, which is to confer with the faculty on all breaches of discipline. Four out of the ten students that are on this board are elected from the freshman and sophomore classes. The freshmen held a secret caucus before the election, massed their votes, and elected all four from the new students, giving the "sophs" no representatives on the board.

Then the "freshies," in place of a cane rush, challenged the "sophs" to an old-fashioned game of football with thirty on a side and the play to be entirely by kicking, the outcome of the game to settle the carrying of canes. But the "sophs" demurred in favor of a regular game with eleven on a side. Finally the freshmen acquiesced, but the "sophs" demurred again, refusing to play at all.

And now the freshmen are broken-hearted, for the season has passed and they haven't even yet had a taste of the excitements of college life.

SHOT IN A SALOON FIGHT.

One Man Fatally Wounded and Three Others Badly Injured.

Clark street had its usual Sunday fracas, ending with a fusillade of bullets, yesterday, and one man was probably mortally wounded, three others more or less severely injured, and the furniture of the saloon at No. 533 Clark street, where the fight occurred, was wrecked. Gus Wonderlich, a driver for the Knickerbocker Ice company, caused all the trouble. He became boisterous and insulting in the place and was put out by Matt Hildebrand, proprietor.

In the progress of the fight tables, chairs, bar glassware, etc., were thrown about. Hildebrand was hit on the head with a bottle, which made an ugly gash on his forehead. Wonderlich endeavored to enter the saloon again, when Hildebrand went behind the bar, got his revolver, and fired three shots. One of them struck Wonderlich in the forehead, another in the right leg, and a third hit Thomas Taylor, who was passing, in the right leg.

John Thomas was badly cut about the head with a piece of glass. Wonderlich was taken to the County Hospital, where it was thought he could not live. Hildebrand and all the inmates of the place were locked up at the Harrison Street Station.

FRESHMAN GREEN SAID IT IN FUN.

How the Story That Highwaymen Were at Work in Evanston Started.

Evanston people are laboring under the delusion that the highwayman, the same one that the oldest citizen can tell about now, is abroad in the streets of that suburb. One of the innocent freshmen of the university, Green by name, reported to have been robbed Saturday night on Maple avenue of $6 by a highwayman and a six-shooter. Since the story came out citizens who were obliged to be out after dark have taken to the middle of the street, walked fast, and whistled loudly as they went. But no highwayman has been around. Mr. Green yesterday was moved to tell how the story started. Mr. Green was jokingly asked on the street Saturday by a classmate if he had been robbed yet. "Yes," he answered, "last night on Maple avenue I was held up for six dollars." The friend doubted, but Green assured him it was "straight goods," and the police have been troubled by inquiries about the affair ever since.

SAY IT WAS ONLY A FRIENDLY GAME.

Seven Men Indignant Because They Were Arrested on the Charge of Gambling.

Seven highly indignant young men passed twelve hours of Sunday in cells at the Harrison Street Police Station. They will tell their story to Justice Lyon at the Armory Police Court this morning. Said story in substance is to the effect that at 4 o'clock Sunday morning they were in McLaughlin's restaurant at No. 38 Van Buren street, where they had eaten luncheon, shaking dice for cigars. Just as they were growing interested two policemen stalked in and arrested them on the charge of being inmates of a gambling-house. They had to remain at the station until 4 p. m., when friends balled them out. They gave their names as William Gouge, Hy Spellman, David Neal, John Franks, Andrew McCreery, Fred Feliler, and Edward Malcom. They all claim to be clerks in down-town stores, and say that they have boarded at McLaughlin's restaurant for the last year.

ALMOST ESCAPED FROM THE POLICE.

William Street Walks Away from Officers and Is Stopped by Bullets.

William Street, a colored barber, nearly made a clever escape from the police Saturday night. He was arrested in a barber shop at Fifty-fifth street and Madison avenue for stealing a suit of clothes from his roommate, Henry Foster, No. 5422 Monroe avenue. Street admitted taking the clothes and said he had pawned them with Herman Unzer, No. 3110 State street. He was taken to the pawnshop in a patrol wagon. The shop was closed and the proprietor refused to admit the officers. While they were arguing the matter Street walked away and was not missed until he was a block distant. Then began a lively chase. The fugitive turned west on Thirtieth street and for a minute was lost to view. He was again seen turning into an alley three blocks west of State street and was in the end stopped by four shots from Officer Dwyer's revolver. He was taken to the Fiftieth Street Station.

MARONEY, THE CRONIN SUSPECT, DEAD.

Prominent Clan-na-Gael Man Passes Away at His Home in New York.

John J. Maroney, who was one of those accused of the murder of Dr. Cronin, and who was locked up in the Tombs at New York for extradition, died Saturday at his home in that city of spinal meningitis. Maroney was prominent in the Clan-na-Gael, and at the time of the split in 1884 cast his fortunes with Alexander Sullivan. He then resided in Philadelphia, where he was a clerk in a hardware store. He was afterward an inspector in the Department of Public Works in New York. Maroney was the person referred to as Melville in the dispatches sent to this country in 1880, during the times of the dynamite explosions in England.

THEY WANT REVENGE.

BOHEMIANS PREPARE TO PROSECUTE OPAVA'S SLAYER.

Money Will Be Raised to Employ a Lawyer to Aid the State's-Attorney When Detective Valentine Is Arraigned for Murder—Strong Resolutions Passed in Which the Officer Is Referred To as an Assassin—Five Hundred People Attend the Meeting.

Bitter language was used yesterday afternoon at a meeting of Bohemian citizens called to perfect plans for the prosecution of Detective W. G. Valentine, who two weeks ago shot and killed Frank Opava, claiming that he was a burglar. It was resolved to raise a fund for the employment of a first-class lawyer to aid the State's-Attorney, and the following resolutions were adopted, not one of the 500 persons present casting a negative vote:

WHEREAS, A young and promising member of the Marsal Radecky Veteran Association was stricken down in the prime of life by an assassin's bullet; and

WHEREAS, Frank Opava during his sojourn in this city always enjoyed the best of reputation as a respectable, industrious, and law-abiding citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we denounce in scathing terms his murder, the more so because of his being killed by an officer of this city, whose duty it is to defend and protect the lives and property of citizens instead of ruthlessly destroying them. Be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the sympathy of the public to aid us in the thorough investigation of this matter, and to insist with us upon the just punishment of the offender, should he be proved guilty, and that we respectfully suggest to the police force that their time would be more profitably spent in checking the appalling avalanche of crime that is at present all over our city than in the reckless killing of peaceable and inoffensive citizens.

Spirit of Quiet Determination.

The meeting was held in National Hall, Center avenue and Eighteenth street, and was under the auspices of the Marsal Radecky Veteran Association, to which Opava, who was a Lieutenant in the Austrian army, belonged. He was one of the moving spirits in the organization and its members have interested all other Bohemian societies in the movement to, as they term it, "avenge his unwarrantable killing." The societies represented at the gathering have several thousand members. A spirit of quiet determination pervaded the meeting, and though words were not minced in telling of the killing, still abuse was carefully avoided. Frank Filip, President of the Marsal Radecky Association, called the meeting to order and was subsequently chosen to preside. Adam Vrba acted as Secretary. Mr. Winternitz was the first speaker and was followed by Mr. Bachman and Mr. Molkup. They each told the story of the killing and pointed out the inconsistencies that exist between the stories told by Lizzie Sevela, the kitchen girl at the Presbyterian Hospital who was shortly to have become Opava's wife, and that told by Valentine.

Other speakers advocated the raising of a fund of several thousand dollars to secure legal aid in the prosecution of Valentine. Although no money was subscribed then and there every one present declared his willingness to aid in such a movement. A committee was appointed to look after this part of the movement, and its members will commence active work this week.

Will Ask Public Subscriptions.

An appeal for subscriptions will be prepared and presented to the public. Those who have this part of the work in hand are Mr. Filip, Mr. Vana, Mr. Winternitz, Mr. Bradac, Mr. Halbrick, Mr. Liska, and Mr. Chochola. Several lawyers' names were mentioned, but the selection will be left in the hands of this committee.

Part of the money raised will be used in making a thorough investigation of the killing. Valentine claims that he saw two men trying the doors of Nos. 316 and 318 South Paulina street and otherwise acting in a suspicious manner. He says he asked them what they were doing and they ran. Then, according to his story, one of the men, who he claims was Opava, turned on his tracks and was again accosted by him, and giving an unsatisfactory and unintelligible answer was practically placed under arrest. After walking twenty feet Valentine claims Opava struck him under the ear, knocking him against a fence, and started to run. Then it was that Valentine shot. This is the story told by the officer Monday. Sunday, the night of the killing, he claimed that when he halted Opava and asked him what he was doing Opava cursed him in English, struck him, and started to run. Opava's friends say he could not speak English, that he was not one of the men Valentine claims to have seen around the houses on Paulina street, and that he was quietly walking homeward after taking Miss Sevela to the Presbyterian Hospital, and that he was mistaken by Valentine for one of the men who ran away.

EX-MAYOR CREGIER GETTING BETTER.

His Condition Somewhat Improved and Hope Is Entertained for His Recovery.

Ex-Mayor Cregier is still alive, with a possibility of recovery, though still dangerously ill.

Yesterday forenoon he was low, quite restless, and had frequent attacks of coughing. It was feared by the physicians and relatives that his death might occur at any minute.

Just before noon his symptoms were less dangerous, and his breathing more regular. At 1 o'clock he fell into a peaceful slumber which lasted a little over an hour, and for the rest of the afternoon his improved condition gave good cause to hope for his ultimate recovery. Drs. Henry Hooper and V. L. Hurlburt have been in consultation several times, and last evening the latter gave it as his opinion that Mr. Cregier might pull through, as he had considerable vitality. The respiration of the patient last evening at 5:30 was 28, pulse 100, and temperature 99.

Many friends and brother Masons called yesterday and last evening, all making kindly inquiries as to the condition of the patient, expressing their regard in strong terms, coupled with an earnest desire for his restoration to health.

MARY A. WEST DIED AMONG FRIENDS.

Cablegram Received from Minister Coombs—Funeral to Be Held Dec. 10.

The following cablegram was received by Miss Sudduth of the *Union Signal* yesterday from the American Minister, Mr. Coombs, at Tokio, Japan, concerning the death of Mary Allen West:

Died at Mrs. Winns' at Kamazawa. Probably yellow atrophied liver. Funeral on the 10th at Tokio. Will ship on the 20th. All possible being done. Sympathy universal.

The cablegram was received with feelings of relief by those who had known Miss West, for it showed that her last hours were spent among friends, Mrs. Winns having formerly lived at Galesburg, in this State, and having been for many years a member of Miss West's Sunday-school class.

RECORDER'S BOOKS ARE UP TO DATE.

Clerks Work at Night to Prepare for the Transfer of the Office.

The 230 clerks in the Recorder's office worked all yesterday and some of them were hard at work at an early hour this morning. Samuel B. Chase, the new Recorder, will take charge of the office today. Mr. Stevens intends to have everything in ship-shape when he turns over the books to his successor, and Mr. Chase will receive the books written up to date. Chief Clerk Kaufman, who has had the clerks at work for days and nights, says that this is the first time in the history of the office the books were not behind.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1892.

Weather for Chicago today: *Fair and warmer.*

Pages.
1 Burglar Shot by a Boarder.
Girls Escape from Erring Woman's Refuge.
Bohemians to Prosecute Opava's Slayer.
City Wins the Lake-Front Case.
2 For the Killing of Mrs. Stone.
Dr. Briggs' Opportunity.
3 Democrats Hold a Caucus.
Character of Sunday Amusements.
Pennsylvania Puts Down Thirty Tracks.
6 Thrilling Tale of the Panic on the Spree.
Cabinet Talk to Be Revived.
Gould's Funeral Will Be Private.
7 Forecast of Congressional Action.
Congressmen Late in Arriving.
Hotel Men Expect Low Rates to the Fair.
9 Report of the Secretary of War.
Report of Secretary Noble.
Jay Gould's Character Analyzed.
Trade and Labor Assembly in Politics.
10 Wall Street Talks of Gould's Death.
12 Small Chance for the $20,000 Cycling Match
Lake Vessels in Winter Quarters.
Gossip of London Town.
Canadians Said to Favor Annexation.

THINKS WEBER HAS KILLED HIMSELF.

Disappointment in Love Believed to Have Caused the Suicide of a Young German.

Mrs. Carlyle thinks Adolph Weber, a young man who had been boarding at her house, No. 357 La Salle avenue, has committed suicide. He had been despondent and has not been seen since Friday. His despondency, Mrs. Carlyle says, was caused by the receipt of a letter from a girl in Mexico, to whom he was betrothed, saying her father was opposed to their marriage and that the engagement would have to be broken. He used to sit by a table in a deep reverie for hours, she says, and acted so queerly that she had decided to notify his friends. Thanksgiving evening Weber told a fellow boarder that he had a notion to row out into the lake and jump overboard. Weber was a German who recently came to the United States. He could speak but little English.

OFFICER OTTO'S FALL FROM ABSTINENCE

He Shoots Two Men and in Arresting Him an Officer Shoots Himself.

Michael Otto, a policeman on the Central Detail and stationed at the Harrison street bridge, drank two much liquor last night and started to clean out Mrs. Greiner's saloon, No. 160 Seventeenth street. He drew his revolver and fired two shots, slightly wounding two colored men, Ernest Petello and Charles L. Wells. Otto then left the saloon, and as he did so he met Officers James Thomas and Thomas Flynn of the Twenty-second Street Station. In arresting Otto Thomas' revolver was discharged accidentally, the bullet going through his left hand. Otto was locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station. He has been on the force since 1881 and had not touched a drop of liquor for eight years until last night.

CIGARMAKERS TO PUT UP A BUILDING.

Headquarters of the Union to Be Removed to Chicago at Once.

G. W. Perkins, President of the International Union of Cigarmakers, reached Chicago yesterday to select apartments here for headquarters for the union. It has been decided to remove the headquarters of the union, the official journal, and all the auxiliaries to Chicago. This is said to be the richest labor union in the land. It has $750,000 in bank and has 25,000 members. President Perkins said:

"We will rent quarters at first, but will erect a splendid building before spring for use as our headquarters. Chicago is the industrial center of the Nation. We bring our headquarters here because it is the center. The building we will erect will be a credit to labor union structures and to the City of Chicago."

HELD ITS ANNUAL LODGE OF SORROW.

Memorial Exercises by the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Chicago Lodge No. 4, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, held its annual Lodge of Sorrow yesterday afternoon in the lodge-rooms on Monroe street, near La Salle. The exercises were in remembrance of Brothers Dr. F. M. Wilder, R. G. Allen, W. G. Poindexter, and G. W. C. Gillette, who had died during the year. Besides members of the order many others were present, a large proportion of the visitors being ladies. The main features of the program were the following:

Opening ceremonies........................Lodge
Opening ode.....Lexington Quartet and audience
General eulogy....................................
Rev. Henry G. Perry, M. A., Grand Chaplain
Special eulogy..John W. White, P. D. D. G. E. R.
Closing ceremonies..........................Lodge

ANOTHER VICTIM OF WATER GAS.

Charles Perrett Found Nearly Dead in His Room—His Recovery Doubtful.

Charles Perrett, coachman for Russell Ulrich, No. 4105 Grand boulevard, was found in his room yesterday afternoon nearly asphyxiated by water gas. All means were used to restore him, but late last night the doctors gave up hope of saving his life.

When he did not put in an appearance yesterday morning the servant girl, getting assistance, broke open the door of his room and he was found with the gas jet turned on and the room full of gas.

Mrs. Camilla Repentant.

Mrs. Camilla, who is locked up at the Desplaines Street Station for killing her husband at No. 172 South Green street last Saturday night, did not, as expected, make any further statement in regard to the shooting yesterday. She spent the entire day pacing up and down in the station, moaning and wringing her hands. She refused the greater part of her food and refused to see any one, although a large number of persons, mostly women, called at the station. Permission, however, was refused in most cases, as a large number of the visitors had called from curiosity.

"Patience" on the South Side.

South Side society is much interested over the coming production of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera of "Patience," in which twenty-five of its young ladies will take part. The event will take place at Rosalie Hall Thursday evening, Dec. 8, under the auspices of the Musurgia club, directed by Mr. Frederic Vinal, tenor of the Kenwood M. E. Church. The principal parts will be taken by Miss Torrey, Miss Ellsworth, Miss Holmes, and Messrs. Thornhill, Timberlake, and Taylor.

Both Legs Crushed.

George Kenny, a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, while making a coupling at Mount Clare yesterday fell beneath the car, which passed over his leg. He was brought to the city and taken to the Railway Brotherhood Hospital, where it was said that amputation would be necessary.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Black Diamond mining troubles at Coal Creek, Tenn., are settled. Word has been received that the miners have resumed work.

The execution of the young negro boy, Wade Haines, set for Dec. 15 at Columbia, S. C., is exciting a good deal of interest, inasmuch as there are serious doubts of his guilt.

One hundred and seventy-five Wisconsin and Dakota editors arrived at Atlanta, Ga., last night. They remained one hour and left for Savannah. The party will go to Florida. They will be entertained at Atlanta on the return trip.

LAST EDITION.

CITY WINS ITS SUIT.

Decision for Chicago in the Lake-Front Case.

THE OPINION DUE TODAY.

Supreme Court More than Sustains Justice Harlan.

HARBOR PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Utter Defeat for the Illinois Central Railroad.

HAS NOTHING BUT A FRANCHISE.

Chicago will be in possession of its own by Jan. 1, 1893. It will before that time have its title to the Lake-Front confirmed in accordance with the forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court.

The statement made in THE TRIBUNE a month ago that the majority of the court had decided in favor of the city in the litigation between it and the Illinois Central will soon be shown to have been correct in every particular. The railroad corporation would be better off if it had never appealed from the decision of Justice Harlan in the Circuit Court. The Supreme Court not only affirms all that Justice Harlan gave the city, but it goes further in limiting the acquired rights of the railroad in wharves, slips, piers, and structures constructed by it in the waters of Lake Michigan. It does not, as the counsel for the City of Chicago asked, declare these a nuisance, but it requires a determination to show whether they have not encroached on the harbor.

Broadly stated, the decision of the Supreme Court, which will probably be handed down today, denies absolutely any fee of the Illinois Central in the submerged lands and vests it in the City of Chicago for public use. In other words, the railroad has merely a franchise in its right of way, while the city owns the Lake-Front. This is the nub of all the complicated litigation which has been going on in the courts for ten years. And that this fee is vested in the city is asserted by the court in the most sweeping terms. In its finding it gets down to "rock bottom," and asserts the right of the public to the use of the outer harbor in contradiction of the claim of the railroad company to operate that harbor as an appendage to its railroad business.

Railroad Could Not Prove Ownership.

The court seems to be of the opinion that public policy alone forbids turning over to a railroad corporation a harbor whose area is three times as much as that included in the famous docks and basins at Liverpool, and is, as counsel told the court, more than the improved harbor facilities of any port in the world. But the decision is not based on any general question of public policy. It is founded on the direct inability of the Illinois Central to show to the satisfaction of the court that it acquired ownership of the Lake-Front by the act of the Legislature of 1869, by any preceding legislation, or by acquired corporate rights.

The contention of the company under which it would have the exclusive right to construct docks, wharves, and piers, and make other improvements in the harbor is summarily rejected by the court. Its grasp upon the commerce of the city and of the entire lakes is loosened.

This affirmation of the ownership of Chicago of the Lake-Front and its control over the commerce of the harbor includes the perpetual injunction against the Illinois Central erecting structures or filling in the bed of Lake Michigan east or in front of the grounds now occupied and used by it between the Chicago River and the center line of Sixteenth street. This completely establishes the authority of the city and leaves it free to conclude its World's Fair arrangements without interference by the railroad company.

The decision is necessarily a long one. The complications to be unraveled are infinite, yet on the main question the fee of the City of Chicago in the Lake-Front in trust for the public use there is not so much discussion. To the court that seemed clearer than some of the side issues growing out of the occupancy of the Lake-Front by the Illinois Central. Methods have been prescribed for determining just what ownership the railroad has in the piers, wharves, etc., which have been erected by it, so that in future its relations with the city will be exactly defined.

Five Justices Favor Chicago's Claim.

It is stated that the opinion has been prepared by one of the senior Justices who has for years been looked on as an authority in litigation affecting corporate interests. He has at all stages had the benefit of advice from his associates, who think the decision will be an important one in the line of precedents. When a hint of the leanings of the court were first given the understanding was that the Justices stood 4 to 3 in favor of Chicago, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Blatchford not having sat in the case. But whatever the orginal predilections of the Justices, it can now be stated that there are at least five of them, or an actual majority of the entire court, who concur in the opinion that Chicago owns the Lake-Front. Justice Harlan's findings in favor of the city are sustained at every point. The only doubt thrown on any of the findings in the decree he rendered in the Circuit Court are those in which he "saved," as the legal phrase is, certain rights to the Illinois Central.

No one probably knows just how many million dollars are involved in the decision, though the railroad officials might give a good guess. The case from the time it was argued at the opening of the October term has excited extraordinary interest. It is said that there are even parties in Europe who have made arrangements to be notified by cable the moment the decision is rendered.

There is reason to believe that speculators in Wall street have been fooling gudgeons into the belief that they had advance information of the decision of the court that it was in favor of the railroad company. This is the only explanation that can be given of a number of queer things that have happened. The Supreme Court, however, does not vary from its course because a lot of stock speculators may be claiming to know what it is doing.

An early decision of the Lake-Front case was deemed desirable for many reasons, and the case was advanced in order that it might be decided at the October term. But after the arguments were heard there was no way by which an opinion on a case so complex could be expedited. It is not unusual for the court to take six months in formulating an important decision. In the present instance only about two months have been required. Chicago can afford to be patient over the delay, because she is going to win her case.

When the case was heard in this city the means by which the Illinois Central first got control of the Lake-Front were not passed upon. It was simply a question whether the

railroad was on the ground as a right of way or by virtue of absolute ownership. There has been no case before the court in recent years involving such immense commercial and financial interests as the Lake-Front litigation.

WHAT JUSTICE HARLAN DECIDED.

Main Points in the Decision Now Affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Following are the main points in the decree which was entered by Justice Harlan in the Circuit Court and which is affirmed by the Supreme Court in so far as it establishes the city's right to the Lake-Front:

It is found and adjudged, that saving the rights hereinafter defined of the Illinois Central railroad company (1) the fee of all the streets, avenues, alleys, and public grounds shown upon the plat of Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago, including the open space on the shore of the lake south of the north line of Randolph street, extended to the lake, and north of the line between fractional Secs. 10 and 15, upon which, as the same appears upon the plat, are the words: "Public ground, forever to remain vacant of buildings;" and (2) the fee of that part of fractional Sec. 15 which is bounded on the north by the line between fractional Secs. 10 and 15, on the west by the west line of Michigan avenue, on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the south by the north line of Block 23, as the same appears on the plat of the Canal Commissioners subdivision acknowledged June 13, 1836; and (3) the fee of all made or reclaimed ground as it now exists and as it appears on the Morehouse map, east of Michigan avenue and between the north line of Randolph street extended to the lake and the north line of Block 23 extended to the lake, including the grounds upon which rest the tracks and breakwater constructed by the railroad company between said last mentioned lines on the Lake-Front, and including the small triangular piece of ground east of the tracks and breakwater of the company, between the north lines of Washington and Monroe streets extended to the lake, and marked on the Morehouse map, "Built 1873," are all in the City of Chicago in trust for public use.

That the City of Chicago, as riparian owner of said grounds on the east or Lake-Front of said city, between the north line of Randolph street and the north line of said Block 23, each produced to Lake Michigan, and in virtue of authority to that end conferred by its charter, has, among other powers, the power to construct and keep in repair on said Lake-Front, east of said premises within the lines last given, and in such manner as may be consistent with law, public landing places, wharves, docks, and levees, subject, however, in the execution of that power, to the authority of the State by legislation to prescribe the lines beyond which piers, docks, wharves, and other structures other than those erected by the General Government may not be extended into the waters of the harbor that are navigable in fact, and to such supervision and control as the United States may rightfully exercise in and over said harbor, and subject also to the enjoyment by the Illinois Central railroad company of the rights now to be defined and decided.

What the Railroad Owns.

That the Illinois Central railroad company is the owner, in fee, of all the wharves, piers, and other structures erected by it in the City of Chicago, east of Michigan avenue, south of Chicago River, and north of the north line of Randolph street, extended eastwardly, as shown upon the Morehouse map (made part of the decree), including the station grounds lying west of the slip C, the pier marked C lying east of slip C and represented upon the Morehouse map to have been built in 1867, and Piers 1, 2, and 3, lying east of Pier C, last mentioned and represented upon said map to have been built as follows: Pier 1 in 1873, Pier 2 in 1881, and Pier 3 in 1880, and is also entitled to the use, for purposes of business, of the slips marked on said Morehouse map.

That said company is likewise the owner in fee of all the wharves, piers, and other works constructed by it east of its main tracks, between the north line of Block 23, in fractional Sec. 15, and the center line of Sixteenth street extended, including the pier or line of piling, represented on the Morehouse map to have been built in 1870, and the station grounds lying west of the said pier and contiguous thereto; also of the wharf projecting into the lake from the grounds last mentioned and represented upon the Morehouse map to have been built in 1885; which said wharves, and so far as constructed, are lawful structures and not encroachments upon the domain of the State of Illinois, or upon the public right of navigation, or upon the property, interests, or estate of the City of Chicago.

That the present occupancy and use by the Illinois Central railroad company for purposes of right of way and not otherwise, of 200 feet in width of ground north of the southern boundary of the open space known as Lake Park (the west side of said ground being 400 feet from and parallel with the west line of Michigan avenue), and its occupancy and use for like purposes of the two triangular pieces of ground immediately south of Randolph street and east of the company's present tracks, one of them being east of the breakwater and marked "built 1873," are in accordance with the law and the provisions of certain ordinances of the City of Chicago passed July 14, 1852, Sept. 10, 1855, and Sept. 15, 1856.

That said company is entitled to the use in perpetuity of the said 200 feet in width and said two triangular pieces of ground last described for purposes of a right of way and not otherwise, subject to such regulations in respect to said use as the City of Chicago or the State of Illinois may legally establish, and subject to the terms and conditions of said ordinances of 1852, 1855, and 1856, except that if the city could consistently with the charter of said company grant to it, as by said ordinance of 1852 it assumed to do, the right to use for its line of road and other works necessary to protect the same from the lake, a width of 300 feet from the southern boundary of Lake Park, near Twelfth street, to the north line of Randolph street, the said company has elected to appropriate for such purposes a width of only 200 feet, and cannot now, without further license from proper public authority, appropriate a greater width.

That the bridge or viaduct constructed by the Illinois Central railroad company over its tracks and grounds at the foot of Randolph street, with the approaches thereto, is a lawful structure, having been erected in conformity to the provisions of the ordinance legally passed by the City Council of Chicago July 12, 1880.

It is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the Illinois Central railroad company be perpetually enjoined from erecting structures in or filling with earth or other materials any portion of Lake Michigan as it now exists, and as shown on said Morehouse map, east of or in front of said fractional Secs. 10 and 15—that is: east or in front of the grounds now occupied and used by it between the Chicago River and the center line of Sixteenth street, extended eastwardly, except that said company may complete the slip or basin already commenced immediately north of Sixteenth street extended, with a wharf on each side of it not exceeding 100 feet in width in each, where vessels coming into such slip or basin may load and unload, and upon which tracks of the company may be laid.

HISTORY OF THE LITIGATION.

How the City and Railroad Have Fought in the Law's Arena.

Several years ago Justice Harlan of the United States Circuit Court gave a decision denying the absolute right of the Illinois Central railroad company to the Lake-Front. The decision was regarded as a sort of compromise, but the Illinois Central took an appeal. As it was desired to have the case settled before the opening of the World's Fair the city, through its lawyers, had the case advanced on the Supreme Court docket. The case was heard seven weeks ago, reports of the arguments being published in THE TRIBUNE at the time, and the court took it under advisement. Three weeks later it was announced on what was considered to be good authority that a decision sustaining Justice Harlan's position had been reached and would probably be handed down in a day or two. For some reason the final action of the court has been delayed. The property involved in the suit is valued by some at $73,000,000 and practically embraces the harbor of Chicago.

The first concession of the Illinois Central was by an ordinance in 1856, and extended by an ordinance in 1863, giving it a right of way into the city, 150 feet wide, with the privilege of filling in certain submerged lands along the route. In course of time the company proceeded, without consent, to fill in large stretches of the Lake-Front. In 1869 it obtained from the Legislature the right to fill all submerged lands one mile into the lake for dock purposes. No action was taken by the company under the law, and the Legislature repealed the act in 1873. Notwithstanding this, the company proceeded to fill in submerged lands outside its right of way as defined in the ordinances of 1856 and 1863.

Suit was brought in 1880 by the city for the possession of certain reclaimed lands. It was tried in the United States Court before Judges Blodgett and Harlan, Melville W. Fuller, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, acting for the city. Justice Harlan decided that the law of 1869, on which the Illinois Central based its claims, had been properly repealed; that the company could claim no rights under it, nor any rights in the submerged lands north of Park row; that all the riparian rights north of that point lie in the State and in the city through the State. This decision was given in 1883.

The Illinois Central waited two years and then took an appeal, which has been pending in the United States Supreme Court ever since. Last spring Corporation Counsel Miller had the case advanced on the docket for a hearing, and when it was finally heard went to Washington in company with S. S. Gregory and made the argument for the city.

CAN BE USED TO GOOD ADVANTAGE.

J. H. Hamline Makes Suggestions as to What Might Be Done with It.

John H. Hamline of No. 1621 Prairie avenue, who has been one of the foremost advocates of the city's rights in the case, said last evening:

"The effect of the decision, if it follows Judge Harlan's opinion, will be that the Illinois Central can never obtain a single foot of property south of Randolph street and north of Park row, but will be confined to a right of way 200 feet wide. The City of Chicago will be entitled to the area east of the right of way and may use it for either docks or grounds for parks. In either event the populace of the city will swarm across the Lake-Front and Illinois Central tracks to this new ground. The result, in my mind, will be that it will be impracticable to run trains on these tracks on account of danger to the people. The city authorities to protect the city will be obliged in a few years to pass an ordinance requiring the Illinois Central to sink its tracks to or below the level of the lake and erect light bridges on a level with the park. Michigan avenue is now fifteen feet above the lake level, and the Illinois Central tracks at Van Buren street are seven feet above the lake level. If the lake were filled up on a level with Michigan avenue and the tracks put two or three feet below, the people could pass over the bridges and get to wharves and pleasure grounds without any interruption by the Illinois Central railroad. Chicago could make the most magnificent garden spot south of Monroe street that any city can boast of and between Monroe and Randolph streets could run out a series of docks for deep draft vessels that will relieve the river and accommodate the commerce of the port for a great many years.

"In the event of a favorable decision a commission should be selected by popular vote or in some other public manner to consider and present to the Council a plan for improving the Lake-Front in the highest degree consistent with a reservation for a port for heavy commerce. All attempts to lease the Lake-Front to corporations should be fought first, last, and all the time. The ground north of the Art Building should be reserved for public buildings, which in the course of a few years will be necessary and in keeping with the new Library and Art Building. Next east of these buildings wharves might be constructed, travel from which might pass over the Randolph street viaduct, which should be managed by the city, the tolls to go to the city as revenue. All boats drawing more than seventeen feet of water could be accommodated there. The rest of the Lake-Front as it now stands and will be hereafter added to between Adams street and Park row should be converted into a magnificent down-town park."

A suggestion Mr. Hamlin makes is that the park work should commence at once. The dirt removed from the drainage canal is an elephant on the hands of the Commissioners. They pay high prices for land to dump this dirt on. It could be brought to the Lake-Front and the park filled in without cost in a short time, whereas regular filling costs from $12,000 to $15,000 an acre.

INTERESTING CASES AT MADISON.

Two Indian Murderers and an Embezzler to Be Tried This Week.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—At the session of the United States District Court, commencing in this city Dec. 6, Judge Bunn will hear a number of interesting cases, among which are those of two Chippewa Indian murderers, Moneypenny and Kozine, and the case of William S. Holmes, an embezzling Deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector. The two Indians are now lodged in the Dane County Jail. They were brought here from Ashland and are charged with the murder of an old Indian, Boneash, and his squaw. They were tried in the Circuit Court at Ashland, but it was decided that the crime was committed on government land, thus throwing the case into the United States Court. The crime was committed Sept. 25 on a river in the Oneida Reservation, where the accused lived, and it is said that the deed was prompted by a desire on the part of Kozine, who is 70 years old, to possess the squaw of Boneash. Moneypenny, who is a nephew of Kozine, and about 35 years old, is charged with being an accomplice. Kozine has had five wives and all but one have mysteriously disappeared. Moneypenny was arrested two years ago for stabbing a man to death. He managed to escape on a plea of self-defense.

William S. Holmes is 52 years old. He was Deputy United States Revenue Collector for the Western District of Wisconsin at La Crosse. He has a family of several children and a wife and he gave his children advantages that his salary of $1,000 would not allow. He began by taking small sums from his government collections until he was hopelessly in debt, but he was ashamed to admit it to any of his friends. Internal Revenue Collector Rogers discovered the crookedness and was obliged to bring the embezzler to justice. Officers took the man at Albion, Neb., and brought him to Madison. He was arraigned before the United States District Court here, the indictment against him comprising some twenty counts, charging him with appropriating to his own use sums of money collected by him from brewing houses and other establishments at La Crosse, the sums varying from small amounts to $50, and amounting in all to over $600. He was found guilty and placed in $5,000 bonds to appear at the December term of court. His friends would willingly have gone his bail, but he was too proud to ask assistance.

CHICAGO'S "HELLO" TO ST. PAUL.

Belief That the Two Cities Will Soon Be Connected by Telephone.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The next step in the St. Paul telephone service, it is believed, will be to establish communication with Chicago. Already the people in this city are enabled to converse easily with cities and villages in every corner of Minnesota through a public station established here a few days ago. A reporter today talked without difficulty with Anoka and Stillwater, distant, respectively, forty and eighteen miles. Manager Joyce said: "It is all due to the improved instrument and the metallic circuit, which means the use of two wires instead of one. The instrument is so constructed as to bring all the waves of sound into play. In talking through the ordinary instrument most of the sound waves are carried off. This is the same kind of an instrument now being used by the American Telephone company which operates the big line between Chicago and New York. In my opinion it is only a question of a short time when the lines will be extended in this section of the country, and we will be enabled to converse with Chicago and points east of there with as much ease as we would talk with some friends over a city circuit."

COMMITS SUICIDE THROUGH POVERTY

A Restaurant-Keeper at Seymour, Ind., Shoots Himself at His Wife's Side.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—James T. Young, aged 41 years, killed himself last night. Young had been keeping a restaurant for some time, but business was dull, and having numerous bills coming due he became despondent. Last night, in company with several friends, he talked about his poverty and the hardships his family had to undergo. After walking about the streets until 10:30 he went home and sat down by the stove and began to talk to his wife about the trouble he had to keep soul and body together. About 11 o'clock they retired, but Mr. Young got up in a few minutes and going into the restaurant he got a revolver, and returning to the bed he asked his wife to kiss him, and at the same time he pulled the trigger and the bullet entered his breast. Physicians were immediately summoned, but the work had been done, and he died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances.

BARB WIRE CONSOLIDATION A FACT.

Articles of the New Company Filed for Record at Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The final documents of the consolidation of the St. Louis Wire Mill company of St. Louis, Mo., Braddock Wire company of Pittsburg, Pa., Lambert and Bishop Wire Fence company of Joliet, Ill., Iowa Barb Wire company of New York City and Allentown, Pa., and Baker Wire company of Chicago, Ill., were recorded yesterday. The new company is composed of the stockholders of the old companies with the addition of new men and money, and it will be known as the Consolidated Steel Wire company. The officers are: William Edenborn, President; John Lambert, Joliet, Vice-President; Alfred Clifford, Treasurer; E. T. Schuler, Assistant Treasurer; F. E. Patterson, Secretary; J. W. Gates, General Manager. The capital of the company is $4,000,000.

Congregationalist Becomes a Unitarian.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. H. Mueller of Sheffield, Mass., has accepted the pastorate of the Unitarian church of this city. Mr. Mueller has been pastor of a Congregational church at Sheffield, but for some time has been tending to more liberal views.

MRS. STONE'S MURDER.

MATTHEW R. ASHTON UNDER INDICTMENT AT JANESVILLE.

Circumstantial Evidence That He Took Her Life, Then Placed Her Body in a Cistern to Conceal His Crime—Progress of the Investigation—Story of an Indiana Boy Who Was Stolen and Badly Treated by the Gypsies—Consolidation of Northwestern Flax Mills.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Charged with the murder of Mrs. Daniel Stone June 5 last, Matthew R. Ashton was arrested in the Town of Fulton, ten miles from here, Friday night. He was placed in jail here and brought before Judge Bennett yesterday morning, the grand jury now in session having returned an indictment against him Friday. He appeared nervous and turned pale when the Judge asked him if he had anything to say. He pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail in bonds of $10,000. Daniel Stone, husband of the murdered woman, and Henry Whittaker signed his bond.

Ashton is now at his home in Fulton. He takes the matter coolly and his story simply deepens the mystery. District-Attorney William Wheeler is scouring the country for evidence, which so far is purely circumstantial, but decidedly against Ashton. Mr. Wheeler said tonight the murder of Mrs. Stone is the most sensational and mysterious that has ever been known here since Mr. and Mrs. Henry Search were found dead at their home last April.

Daniel Stone was mysteriously assaulted in his front yard. He is an aged man and blind. On the evening of the day mentioned he was walking towards the front gate when he felt a sharp blow on the head. He made an outcry and received two blows more. The mother of Mrs. Stone, who was in the house, heard his cry and ran out and told Mrs. Stone, who was shelling corn in the kitchen. Mrs. Stone ran into the front yard and found her husband in a dazed condition. Blood was flowing from wounds in his head, but his assailant could not be seen. Mrs. Stone led him into the house, and after caring for his wounds searched the premises for his assailant without result. The affair is enveloped in mystery.

Detectives Put on the Case.

The old man, afraid of his life, went to a town in Iowa where he owned a farm. Mrs. Stone remained at home, and a Pinkerton detective from Chicago was secured to stay at the house disguised as a farm hand to work up the case, and two other hired men were secured to sleep in the house. The morning of June 5 Mrs. Stone was murdered. It was Sunday and Mrs. Stone rose as usual to prepare breakfast. Later on the two hired men came down from their room and saw Mrs. Stone cooking at the stove. They went out to do the chores and that was the last they saw of her.

According to his own story, Ashton, who lives near the Stone residence and works the farm, came up to the house to get some water at the well near by. He says that he saw Mrs. Stone go out of the house to get some corn which she took back into the house. A few minutes later he says he went into the shed back of the kitchen to get a pail of slops and that he looked into the open door of the kitchen and remembers that he did not see Mrs. Stone in there shelling corn as he had expected to. He went to the barn with the slops and alleges that he never saw Mrs. Stone again after he observed her entering the house with the corn.

About fifteen minutes after the time when Ashton says he saw Mrs. Stone enter the house her mother, over 80 years old, came down-stairs. She did not find Mrs. Stone as she expected to in the kitchen, and looked around the house for her. She called aloud for her daughter and the Pinkerton detective came down from upstairs. He asked the old lady what the matter was, and on being informed both began to look for the missing woman. The two hired men came up to the house and were enlisted in the search.

Ashton Appears Unconcerned.

Mrs. Stone could not be found around the premises nor at the neighbors', and in the meantime Ashton came up to the house and was told that Mrs. Stone was missing. He appeared unconcerned and said he guessed she was at the neighbors', and being informed that the neighbors had been visited he still seemed unconcerned and took little interest in the search. The others persisted and he at length suggested that Mrs. Stone might have fallen into the cistern in the house.

To the cistern the searchers went. Mrs. Stone's mother says that when she came down into the kitchen she took hold of the side of the sink over the cistern, and she remembers that the door of the cupboard over the cistern was shut as usual. The door that opened into this reservoir was under the sink. The door itself was only thirteen inches wide and about two feet high. Under the sink was the opening leading to the cistern. This aperture was only 11x16 inches. The door that guarded it was fastened shut with a snap catch, and when the searchers entered the kitchen they found the door closed. Opening it they found the body of Mrs. Stone in the water below. Not a mark of any kind, not even a scratch, was found. There was no water on the lungs or stomach. There was no discoloration, no bloating, and in fact none of the appearance of death by drowning.

Was Murdered Most Brutally.

The Coroner's jury found that she had been murdered most brutally, and that her death was due to acts of violence inflicted on her body and submersion in a cistern at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown. The physicians testified that extensive contusions were found both above and below the collar-bone. The contusions continued two or three inches up the neck on the right side and about the same distance down the breast. The collar-bone was detached from the breast-bone, as were also two ribs. The muscles of the neck on the right side showed positive evidence that extreme violence had been used in some manner, as all the muscles extending down the back of the neck were severely contused. These contusions were plain when the muscles were dissected. There had been force enough used to render her unconscious before the body was placed in the cistern. The physicians stated that in their opinion she was breathing but faintly when she was submerged, and that but one or two feeble breaths were taken after she was under water. This fact was proven by the small quantity of water that was found in the lungs. The bronchial tubes were partially filled, but the lungs held scarcely any. That she was unconscious when placed in the water was plainly shown. That she was unable to move after receiving the injury was equally certain. That she could crawl through that small hole into the cistern after receiving a blow that broke several bones was said to be impossible.

Just how Mrs. Stone received such severe injuries was not plain. One theory is that she was struck with a heavy but soft instrument. Another was that a person threw her down and pressed his knee against her neck and chest. Blood would settle and turn black on the under side of the skin, and that is exactly what the physicians found to be the case.

Possible Motive for the Murder.

It seems that after old man Stone was assaulted he took Ashton down-town one day and showed him his will. Ashton is Stone's nephew. The will provides Mrs. Stone with the use of the old man's property during her life in addition to the third allowed her by law, and $2,000 in money at his death. On the death of Mrs. Stone all the property was to go to Ashton, and several years ago old man Stone brought Ashton and his wife from Canada and placed him in charge of his farm in Fulton, giving Ashton the rent of a house near the Stone residence. Stone and his wife grew to have the utmost confidence in Ashton and he was treated like a son. Stone's affairs were almost wholly managed by Ashton, because Mr. Stone was old and blind and Mrs. Stone was getting old herself. To all appearances the affairs of Stone and Ashton had been going smoothly up to the time the assault was committed on the old man.

One fact is noteworthy in connection with the assault on Stone. After his wife had led him into the house the night of April 5 she raised an outcry. The hired men who were farther away than Ashton's house heard the cry. Ashton claims that he was working in his barn at the time, but heard no cry. All the proof existing to show that he was in the barn when the assault was committed on the old man is his (Ashton's) own word.

Ashton's case may come up for trial within two weeks, but his attorneys said tonight that a continuance would probably be taken to the April term.

A peculiar fact is that old man Stone has told Attorney Wheeler that he did not care to have the case pressed against Ashton. Another peculiar action is that of Stone in signing the bonds of a man accused of murdering his wife. The old man was in Iowa when his wife was murdered and when the news was telegraphed to him he said he had no time to come home, although the funeral was held off long enough.

Since the murder Matthew R. Ashton has shown a strange indifference regarding the affair. The Stones were worth about $200,000, owning one of the largest and richest farms in this vicinity, as well as extensive lands in Iowa.

BOYS' LIFE AMONG THE GYPSIES.

Harrowing Tale of Cruelty Told by J. T. Brentlinger's Son.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—J. T. Brentlinger has returned from Circleville, O., accompanied by his 14-year-old son, kidnaped by gypsies in August last. The boy was found in charge of a farmer named John Pierce, thirteen miles south of Circleville. The father states that Pierce found the boy on the road about three weeks ago while returning home. He was destitute of clothing except a pair of trousers, wornout shoes, and a ragged overcoat, which answered for shirt, vest, and coat. He was taken home by Pierce, who furnished him some clothing and took every care of him until the arrival of Mr. Brentlinger Saturday. The boy is suffering from sore eyes, caused, it is supposed, by cold caught while sleeping on the ground during his captivity among the gypsies. He is also recovering from a broken leg which he received in Louisville by being run over by a fire engine. The little fellow appears to be intelligent and tells a harrowing tale of inhumanity and merciless treatment received at the hands of the gypsies. The first evidence of the heartless nature of the wandering horde was a few days after their departure from near Macksville, west of this city. They camped near a small town somewhere in Illinois, when they took the ropes from his hands and feet, threatening to kill him if he tried to leave them. He was given a brush and curry-comb and told to clean a horse. He set to work as best he could, but every time he made a miss one of the gypsies would strike him with a whip and they compelled him to continue the work an hour. From that time on he was pulled from the tent, in which he slept on nothing but straw, and made to clean horses from midnight till about noon. When a new horse was brought to the camp ground he was made to comb its tail and mane and brush it until every hair laid flat, during which one of the men stood over him with a whip. During the time he was with them he never tasted meat and little of anything else. They generally gave him a slice of bread and a cold potato twice a day. About a month after he was with them they would often take him to the city, where a new grounds was moved to, and order him to pick cigar stubs off the street and bring them to camp where they were washed and dried and used for smoking-tobacco. While in Louisville about Oct. 1 he was run over by a fire engine. His right leg was broken above the knee. He was taken to the hospital, but a strict watch was kept on him by the gypsies until he recovered, when he was again taken on the road until a small town near Circleville was reached. At this place two of the men got into a fight over him and one called "Gypsy Mike" struck the boy over the head with a whip stock and knocked him down. Mike then put the boy into a buggy and drove to Circleville, where he was liberated. The boy says he remained at Circleville a couple of days and nearly starved, when he started out in the country and was picked up by Mr. Pierce.

FLAX MILLS TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

Minneapolis' Exposition Building to Be Turned Into a Gigantic Factory.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The mills of the Minneapolis Linen Mill company have never met with the success that was anticipated. When the concern began operations three years ago the company tried for a long time to utilize the native flax product. For various reasons this was a failure. Yankee ingenuity has not yet been able to find a method of treating the native flax so as to produce a fine article of linen. The company tried every known process, but finally had to give it up and confine its efforts to the production of a coarser grade of linen. Experience has proven that it costs as much to produce a product worth four cents a yard as one worth 10 cents. The company about a year ago began to manufacture from the imported raw material and has made a success of it, as far as the excellence of the product is concerned. But a new difficulty arose. It was found that the plant was not extensive enough, either to be run economically or to put out a product large enough to pay a fair dividend on the investment. The management found that there were other linen mills east and west that were in the same condition. This suggested a combination and negotiations are nearly concluded looking to the combining of several of these plants with the Minneapolis concern for the continuation of business at Minneapolis. The other two or three plants are to be removed to Minneapolis. The Exposition Building, where the last Republican National convention was held, will be turned into a factory. The consolidated concern will employ about 300 operatives.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Adlai E. Stevenson Receives a Visit from His Former Private Secretary.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. William Duff Haynie are guests at the home of Adlai E. Stevenson, arriving yesterday from New York City. Mr. Haynie was formerly of this place and is now a resident of Rapid City, S. D. He acted during the campaign as Secretary of the Bureau of Press Information at the National Democratic headquarters in New York. His wife is President of the State Lady Commissioners for the World's Fair for South Dakota. Mr. Haynie was private secretary to Mr. Stevenson while the latter was First Assistant Postmaster-General, and it is surmised will fill a similar position for the Vice-President of the Cleveland administration.

Shipping a Bicycle to Liberia.

PAXTON, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Prince Momo, a student of Central Tennessee College of Tennessee, who visited Paxton several years ago and lectured here, was forced to leave Africa five years ago, having attended a mission school and embraced Christianity. Being called home recently by the death of his father, King Balah of the Vey nation, adjoining Liberia, he wrote to friends here that he would rather have one bicycle to take home with him for its civilizing effect and as a great educator than 100 horses. Francis Meharry of this city purchased a bicycle and shipped it to him at New York, whence he sails for Africa in December.

Emerald, Neb., Postoffice Robbed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 4.—Burglars visited the Village of Emerald, in this county, last night. They effected an entrance to the postoffice, the back part of which is used as living apartments, forced Postmaster Lee to open the safe, and took therefrom money, jewelry, and stamps to the amount of $500. They made their escape after slightly wounding the Postmaster in an effort to make him more readily comply. A sheriff's posse is searching for the robbers.

Arrested for Uttering a Lost Check.

HANCOCK, Mich., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—George Orth, traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, found a $225 check which he induced Charles Linder, proprietor of the Northwestern Hotel, to cash. Mr. Linder was notified later that the check had been lost and the owner had stopped payment. Orth has been arrested in Saginaw, and Sheriff Bowden left today to bring him here.

Wild Flight of a Motor Car.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 4.—An electric motor car on the Park Avenue line started from the park tonight while the motorneer was absent. It ran down First avenue about a mile at terrific speed, and left the track at the curve where Broadway joins First avenue. It ran across the street on two wheels, striking telegraph poles and breaking three of them like pipe-stems. The car was reduced to splinters. No loss of life resulted, but there were many narrow escapes.

Want the Fair Open Sundays.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—A meeting in favor of having the World's Fair opened Sunday was held here tonight. H. F. Phelps, State Press Agent of the National Religious Liberty Association, presided. Mr. Haines made the principal address, demanding that Congress repeal the Sunday closing clause.

Fatal Lighting of a Fire with Coal Oil.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. J. H. Cook used coal oil in lighting a fire at Warrensburg, Macon County. She was horribly burned by the explosion of the can and died today in great agony.

DR. BRIGGS' CHANCE.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED AT THE TRIAL TODAY.

Peculiar Pleadings Offer Opportunities for a Theological Student—Indians Take In the Bowery, Partake of Fire Water, and Finally Land in the Police Court—Detention of La Bretagne Pending Instructions from Washington Authorities—New York News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The trial of the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., on the charge of heresy will be resumed tomorrow in the Scotch Presbyterian Church at 2 o'clock. It will continue through the first four days of each week so long as shall be necessary to conclude it.

There is a possibility of interesting developments tomorrow. The present stage of the trial is this: The preliminary objections of Prof. Briggs have been disposed of. Charges IV. and VII. have been stricken out. It has been decided that a separate vote shall be taken by the judicatory on different points in a charge, and the scriptural citations are to be placed under the charges instead of under the specifications, where they figure in the indictment of the Prosecuting committee. As these are all points for which the accused contended, their concession by the suffrages of the judicatory must be regarded as a victory for Prof. Briggs and necessarily encourage those who indorse him in the position which he has taken.

To the formal preferment of these amended charges thus recommended Prof. Briggs pleaded not guilty at the last session of the judicatory. As soon as he entered this plea Col. John J. McCook of the Prosecuting committee submitted the evidence on which this committee, the representatives of the Presbyterian Church in the case, relies for proof of its charges. This evidence is Prof. Briggs' inaugural address in its first and second edition, which will figure as "Exhibit A" and "Exhibit B"; all the works of the accused quoted therein in so far as they bear upon the case: the whole of the scriptures; the whole of the standards. All these things were declared by vote to be competent evidence. Prof. Briggs was then called upon to submit his evidence and protested against this until the Prosecuting committee had more fully set that evidence forth than by merely offering the documents mentioned by giving their names. As he said, he was not a mind reader, and could not know what the Prosecuting committee would bring forward from this overwhelming mass.

Entitled to Knowledge.

Dr. Booth's motion to adjourn until Monday left the matter at this interesting stage, and here is where it will be taken up when the Judicatory convenes this afternoon. How it will be taken up it is impossible to foretell. Prof. Briggs seems, in equity, entitled to know what he has got to answer before he answers anything. In theological seminaries of the Roman Catholic Church the most brilliant scholastic achievements of the student who has completed his four years' course is to undertake a defense of theses which substantially cover all the matter which the curriculum has embraced. Several eminent theological professors are selected to attack these theses, and they have the right to select any one they please. The student who is to show himself worthy of the degree of Sacre Thologiæ Doctor does not know until he rises to hear the objections what points will be attacked. Necessarily, therefore, he has to be prepared on this enormous body of theology which he has spent four years in assimilating. The student who acquits himself with success is held to have won the highest laurels of theological fame.

It will be seen that the prosecuting committee, if it follows the course which has been conceded to it by the Judicatory, will put Prof. Briggs in the position of one of these theological students. Whereas since the charges are that he has committed certain specific offenses, why, he asks, should he not know beforehand what he has to meet in the way of proof?

Can Evade Much.

The clause "in so far as they bear on the case" affords a much less skillful master of defense than the accused a wide opening for evading much that possibly may be brought in. The proof on the part of the prosecuting committee must consist of a comparison between certain extracts from Prof. Briggs' writings, and especially his statements in the inaugural address, and passages of the scriptures or the standards, which shall show that the latter are in contradiction of the former. This is what will have to be done when the arguments in this trial get down to the merits of the case. All the action of both the prosecutor and the defendant up to this point has been on technicalities concerning the conduct of the case. Today it may be that the case will be reached.

Prof. Briggs has then no reason to regret that Dr. Hall is not a member of the court which is to try him on the charge of heresy.

Today's session will probably reveal the line of tactics which the Professor will adopt when acting in his defense.

ABOUT CHICAGO MILLIONAIRES.

What a New York Newspaper Says of Charles T. Yerkes and Philip D. Armour.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The *World* this morning in an article on "Fads of Millionaires" from Lucullus to the Duke of Portland and Jay Gould, has the following to say about two prominent Chicagoans:

It will be hard work to convince the patient people who ride or try to ride on the North Chicago cable cars that Mr. Charles T. Yerkes is a philanthropist, yet he sometimes finds laudable uses for his money. Mr. Yerkes has set apart $250,000 for an observatory and telescope for the use of the University of Chicago. His order was particularly Chicagoesque: "Go ahead and construct the biggest and most powerful telescope in the world. I will be responsible for the cash." But Mr. Yerkes does not put all his money into telescopes. He lives well, furnishes his house lavishly, and has an eye to paintings far beyond the ordinary purse. Moreover Mr. Yerkes has consideration for his future residence and is not to be outdone by Cheops, or Mausolus, or any other extravagant ancient. So he has put $50,000 into a tomb that will some day welcome him to its hospitable embrace. This provision sheds quite a luster on Mr. Yerkes' forethought and shows how easy it is to spend money when one has the money and the accompanying brilliant ideas.

Philip D. Armour is a Chicago man who makes more money than the average American citizen would know what to do with. But Mr. Armour, while a man of simple tastes, with no desire to throw money into Lake Michigan for the sole purpose of seeing it sink, contrives to disburse large sums yearly for the betterment of the human race. In a public way, excepting the Armour mission, kindergarten, dispensary, etc., Mr. Armour has done little as yet to immortalize himself among the great benefactors, but his list of private charities is a long one. Many a boy has he helped through school and college, and many a poor family has he relieved from distress. His personal appearance is that of a man who is in close contact with the good things of life, and a glance at his home shows that he knows how to spend money for the comfort of his family and for the gratification of the better tastes.

INDIANS ON THE BOWERY.

They Partake of Too Much Fire-Water and Frighten the Inhabitants.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Whoops and wild cries have added new terrors to the Bowery of recent nights. These yells have been uttered by the real article of Indian, Indians that a person would rather meet in Broadway than on a lonesome prairie. They were brought here from the West to appear in Dr. Carver's play, "The Scout," which has been occupying Niblo's. The red men have lived at the Coles Hotel, No. 57 Bowery, and the other guests have been holding their hair on their heads with both hands for several days.

Charley Black Horse, perhaps the most dangerous of the lot, and his chum, Yellow Wood, have been particularly wild and the diligence with which they put themselves outside of Bowery "fire-water" was what landed them in Essex Market Police Court this morning. In court the Indians, folding their colored blankets close around them and drawing apart from the common drunks, eyed the whole scene with evident disgust. Justice Hogan seemed to meet with their special disfavor. While waiting for their turn they made no comment on the proceedings beyond an occasional "ugh!"

Dr. Carver's Indian interpreter, Joseph Vlondray, a French-Canadian whose mother was an Indian, gave an account of what had caused this trouble. "Firewater" was at the bottom of it. All the Indians drank too much and had become unmanageable at times. Black Horse was the worst of all, and the interpreter admitted he was afraid of him. At night the Indians would chase each other about the hotel and whoop and yell in a most alarming manner. Yellow Wood was always beating his squaw, and the other night he pounded her on the head with a water pitcher. In a fight with another Indian Friday last Black Horse got a slight cut on the knee. He is revengeful, and Saturday night tried to break down the door of the room which his enemy occupied. The "firewater" had inflamed his brain, and he was just the kind of a red man that small boys read about and sometimes go to New Jersey to shoot. Vlondray, the interpreter, had stood that sort of thing long enough, and with Mr. Frank, one of the proprietors of the hotel, he went out and got a policeman. The Indians all hid except Yellow Wood and Black Horse. The former showed fight, but Black Horse folded his arms and said haughtily:

"Me great brave, but I will go with the soldier of the white father."

Being called a soldier of the white father so "broke up" the Tammany policeman that he forgot to club Yellow Wood, who concluded to go along, too. Black Horse evidently thought his captor had been sent over from Washington.

When the Justice examined the red prisoners today each one in turn said in a sepulchral tone, "Me no drink." Interpreter Vlondray did not dare appear as complainant against the Indians, fearing the vengeful nature of Black Horse, but Mr. Frank explained to the Justice that Dr. Carver would like to have them locked up for a few days. Justice Hogan concluded to be lenient and discharghed both prisoners with a lecture on the advantage of sobriety. To this admonition they made no reply other than "Ugh! Ugh!" and stalked out of court as stolidly as only a red man can.

BERNALES' METEORIC CAREER.

Said That He Is the "Wells" Arrested at Havre, but This Is Disputed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The arrest in Havre, France, of C. H. Wells, a notorious adventurer, on the charge of swindling a large number of people with the pretense that he had an infallible system of breaking the bank at Monte Carlo, has caused intense joy among his victims. The C. H. Wells who did the gambling at Monaco and who wrote the book, "How to Win at Monte Carlo," is generally recognized by New York devotees of the green cloth as Manuel Edgar Albo de Bernales, late of Wall street. There is no intention of intimating that the C. H. Wells now arrested is Mr. de Bernales. English journals hint that the two Wells are the same, but those who know Mr. de Bernales best deny it most emphatically.

Manuel Edgar Albo de Bernales is a sort of American Englishman of Spanish descent. He came to this country ten years ago. It is said that he then had $400,000. He represented the Manchester Fire Reinsurance company. Its business was to parcel out risks among other companies. In order to get a standing Mr. de Bernales bought the stock of the Irving Insurance company, and sold the control of it to his London backers. He was elected President of the concern and it began to do a big business if not a profitable one. He became a member of the New York Athletic club and a habitue of the New York club. He bought a fine house No. 113 East Thirty-eighth street and a country residence at Patchogue, L. I., putting both in the name of his wife, who had been a Miss Belden, daughter of a cattle king. By and by the insurance company was declared insolvent. This M. de Bernales always said was prompted by malice. The stockholders of the company, when the assets were divided, received about $80 per share, twice as much as the shares were worth before De Bernales took hold.

The most brilliant feat of De Bernales was the establishment of the Exchange club at No. 67 New street in the winter of 1886-'87. It was a proprietary club—that is De Bernales owned it and the members put up the money. He managed to secure a membership of 500. Commodore James D. Smith, President of the Stock Exchange, was President of the club, and the members were all distinguished people. De Bernales ascertained how many waiters Delmonico allowed to a dozen guests, and then multiplied the waiters by two. They were arrayed in fine uniforms, and it was found lived on canvass-back duck and the club's champagne. It was a magnificent club, but not profitable. De Bernales has sold club bonds like hot cakes. One day the interest fell due and there was not any more money to pay it. The committees and boards fell out with the proprietors' association, which was De Bernales, and members began to drop away. During his career in New York he lost his fortune and his houses and was almost penniless. Deciding to go to Paris and recoup himself during the exposition there, he departed as agent for several breweries and one or two patents.

He had always said that he could win money at Monte Carlo. He refused, as a rule, to play in the gambling-houses of this country because, he said, their games were not "square." His losses were invariably to gentlemen in clubs. A certain Judge, well known as a connoisseur at baccarat, has $15,000 that once belonged to De Bernales. The Judge staid sober longer than his opponent and, of course, triumphed.

By his "system" De Bernales asserted he could only win where the stakes were high and where the play was honest, and these requirements he believed were best met at Monte Carlo.

NEWS NOTES OF THE METROPOLIS.

Detention of the Steamer La Bretagne Pending Instructions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The French line steamship La Bretagne, which arrived today from Havre, is detained in the bay pending the receipt of instructions from Washington. The vessel has 723 passengers on board. Of this number 570 are in the steerage. Agents of the line do not think the twenty day detention clause, directed against ships from European ports having immigrants on board, will be enforced in the case of La Bretagne. It is said her detention is simply due to the neglect of the agents to obtain the clearance from Washington before her arrival in port. The vessel underwent a short detention in quarantine, but as soon as it was cleared by the health officer a revenue cutter went alongside and ordered Capt. Collier to anchor in the stream until permission had been obtained from Washington for the vessel to go alongside her pier. It was reported today that an alleged false report as to the nationality of the steerage passengers, said to have been made by Capt. Collier on his last trip to this port for the purpose of evading the law, was the real cause of the vessel's detention. This was denied by the customs officers, who said they were simply complying with the regulations of the Treasury Department and had received no special instructions regarding this particular vessel.

Sensation at a Will Contest.

There was a sensation yesterday in the contest over the will of Thomas Farr, the Brooklyn carpet dealer, who died last June at Hempstead. The case is in the Surrogate's Court, Jamaica. When Robert Wilson, an employé of the testator at his store on Myrtle avenue, was put on the stand, Counsellor Clark asked him if he ever said to Mrs. Quinlan, wife of one of the contestants, that if Mr. Farr had staid at home with his wife in Brooklyn he would be alive today, and that his niece got him out to Baldwin's and killed him. "No, sir; I did not," said Watson. Mrs. Quinlan at once sprang to her feet and exclaimed: "O, Robert Watson, how can you say such a thing? Remember you are talking to God." Mrs. Quinlan was called to the stand. She contradicted Mr. Watson's testimony and told the court that Watson told her three weeks ago that Farr's niece had killed him. This testimony created a sensation.

Brazilian Commissioners Arrive.

The steamer Vigilancia arrived here today from Brazilian ports and brought to this city three of the Brazilian Commissioners who are to serve in the settlement of the Missiones boundary case, which, by agreement between the Brazilian Government and the Argentine Republic, is to be left to the decision of President Harrison. The Commissioners are Capt. José Guillobel, Dr. D. Olymphio, and Gen. Arguiera. The latter is accompanied by his wife and four servants. Unusual courtesies were extended to the Commissioners by the Customs Inspectors under orders from the Treasury Department. The Vigilancia had an eventful time on the trip on account of the quarantine laws of South America. It was not allowed to go to Rio de Janerio and had to go to the quarantine station several hundred miles away. The round trip from this city took seventy-two days.

To Remodel the House at Lakewood.

It has been decided to remodel and enlarge the Cleveland cottage at Lakewood, N. J. As these improvements will take some time, Mrs. Cleveland has decided to leave Lakewood, where she has been on a visit to friends, early this week. She will remain for a few days in this city, doing some shopping, and will then start for the West to remain with relatives until a day before Christmas. Returning to this city she will occupy her house until New-Year's, when she and Mr. Cleveland will go to Lakewood and abide there until a special train takes them to the White House.

Scale for Typesetting Machines.

After many weeks of deliberation Typographical Union No. 6 adopted today a scale for typesetting machines. The committee appointed to consider the matter recommended that a time charge should be made instead of by the piece. The suggestion was adopted and the price fixed was for morning newspapers $27 a week of eight hours a day for six days; on evening newspapers $24 a week of eight hours a day. The scale for compositors will remain the same—50 cents per 1,000 ems on morning newspapers and 40 cents per 1,000 on evening papers.

Telegraphers Unite.

The duly qualified representatives of the hitherto conflicting orders of commercial telegraphers of North America and those of the Order of Commercial Telegraphers of the United States met in this city today. As a result of this meeting, it was agreed that the interests of both associations should be merged and that the Order of Commercial Telegraphers of North America should be recognized as the only organization of commercial telegraphers on this continent.

Wanamaker Store in Brooklyn.

A Brooklyn real estate dealer, who has been trying for some time to buy some valuable property in Fulton street, says that he was acting for Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, whom he represented as anxious to open a big store in Brooklyn, similar to the one he owns in Philadelphia.

Gotham Brevities.

The silk weavers of this city are getting uneasy, and it is possible that a strike may be ordered in the next few days. A secret meeting, which was largely attended by weavers, was held this afternoon at No. 342 West Forty-second street. After the session one of the leaders when spoken to said "We are not going to give it away."

The steamship Giara has arrived from Naples with eight cabin and 920 steerage passengers on board. Four steerage passengers died from diphtheria during the voyage and were buried at sea. The vessel will be held under the twenty-day quarantine. The Scandia, which also arrived, brought 1,400 steerage passengers, and the Alesia 500.

Francisco Mele, a one-armed Italian organ-grinder, was shot and instantly killed in Mulberry street this afternoon by Antonio Morello. Morello's wife was with him at the time of the shooting, and it was because she claimed the organ-grinder had insulted her that her husband committed the crime. Morello was arrested, but his wife escaped.

The Canada Cattle Car company has been incorporated with these directors: Charles S. Fairchild and Valentine P. Snyder of New York, Joseph L. Caven of Philadelphia, J. Wilcox Brown of Baltimore, Md., and A. G. Loomis of Hartford, Conn. It is to manufacture cars for the rapid transportation of cattle. The capital stock of the company is $800,000, of which $750,000 is preferred.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution have selected the following officers: President, Frederick Samuel Tallmadge; Vice-President, Lloyd Clarkson; Secretary, James M. Montgomery, and Treasurer, Arthur M. Hatch. Registrars and a Board of Managers were also elected. A committee was appointed to select a club-house and also a fireproof building for the storage of official documents and historical manuscript.

Walters Defeats Eilers at Wrestling.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—A large audience at Milwaukee Garden this evening witnessed a wrestling match between Otto Walters of this city and Wisdom Eilers of Oshkosh. The conditions of the match were catch-as-catch-can, best three in five. Walters won the first, third, and fourth falls and the match.

Mrs. Sarah Trexler
Of Philadelphia.

"Bad Spells" with the Heart.

Dizzy, Faint, in Despair.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I have suffered very much during the past few years from

Heart Trouble

Physicians said I might live a number of years, MIGHT DIE ANY DAY. I could usually tell when the worst attacks were coming on by feeling a sharp pain in the heart, then violent thumping, shortness of breath, followed by a coldness coming all over me, then DIZZINESS, FAINTNESS, and then, unless I could lie down at once, I would fall wherever I was. I never dared to be left alone for I had to have help at once and that applied with vigor. I could not do any work, even to sweeping, and had to be careful of the least excitement. I got very much discouraged at the outlook and thought

There Was No Hope

Of ever finding anything to help me. One day a friend asked, 'Why don't you try Hood's Sarsaparilla?' I thought it over and decided TO TRY IT, and I thank God for it, too. Since I began taking it, three years ago, I have had but one 'bad spell,' and that was due to carelessness on my part, and from that I quickly recovered. I cannot tell you how much better I feel and how thankful I am. I feel as if I would like to tell every person in the world about it. I can and do now do all my housework, even to washing." MRS. SARAH TREXLER, 809 Latimer-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I have known Mrs. Sarah Trexler from having purchased

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for a long time, and have every reason to believe that the above statement is true." E. & F. P. SHOCKLEY, Pharmacists, 541 East Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains. For Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Bites of Insects, Lumbago, Sciatica, or any other Pain, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

CURES AND PREVENTS COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROATS, INFLAMMATION, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INFLUENZA.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY.

From 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Constipation, Costiveness.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
BILIOUSNESS,
TORPID LIVER,
DYSPEPSIA.

Radway's Pills, taken according to directions, will restore health and renew vitality. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c per box.

RADWAY & CO.,
32 Warren-st., New York City.

TO THE PUBLIC—Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name of "RADWAY" is on what you buy. Book of Advice mailed on application.

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PEACE THEIR OBJECT.

DEMOCRATS MAKE AN ATTEMPT TO AGREE ON PATRONAGE.

Another Caucus Held by County Commissioners-Elect at Which Nothing Is Accomplished—What the Factions Want—Prof. Moulton Lectures at the People's Institute on "Epic Poetry of the Bible"—Inspector Ross and Detective Arado Say There Is No Mafia in Chicago.

Another caucus of the Democratic County Commissioners was held yesterday, at which an attempt was made to patch up a peace between the two factions that previous caucuses had developed. Edmanson, Root, Emerich, and Ebertshauser claim that the six others—Panoch, Byrne, Coyle, O'Connell, Clark, and Kelly—have made a combination against them and will not give them any of the offices. The six claim that the four have the principal committee Chairmanships—Emerich of the Finance committee and Root of the Public Service committee. The four ought to be satisfied with that, say the six. Mr. Emerich wants the Attorneyship for a friend of his, Edward Rosenthal; Byrne wants it for his friend, James Maher. Root wants the hospital Wardenship for William C. Sterry, the South Town Deputy Assessor; Coyle wants the place for John Ernst. The caucus last evening came to no conclusion. Another meeting will be held during the week.

EPIC POETRY OF THE BIBLE.

Prof. Moulton Selects This as the Subject of His Lecture at the People's Institute.

A large audience greeted Prof. R. G. Moulton at the People's Institute, Van Buren street and Oakley avenue, yesterday afternoon. The subject of his lecture was "Epic Poetry of the Bible." It was the fourth of a course of six university extension lectures to be given at that place. The Second Regimend band furnished music. Bishop Fallows presided.

Prof. Moulton said it was dangerous to sit down and read the Bible by chapters, as one would start in the middle of one narrative and end in the middle of another. When the chapter divisions were made no care was taken with them. He said he could make his lecture short if he would say, as some people of learning claim, that there was no epic poetry in the Bible. Epic poetry means narrative poetry, and he thought the Bible was full of narrative and part of it advanced into epic poetry. Of course verse and poetry could be confused. Any one could write verse, but few could write poetry. As authority for saying that poems could be written in prose the lecturer cited William Morris, whom he called the English Homer, as a writer of that style. He called attention to the book of Genesis as containing passages which were elevated to epic poetry. The story of Joseph and his brothers was given as an example. Whole generations were disposed of in a single sentence, and again ten chapters were given to the history of one family. Any story that appealed to our sympathies was epic poetry.

Prof. Moulton closed his remarks by reciting the story of Queen Esther, Haman, Mordecai, and the King. He said the plot was most interesting from a literary point of view and full of poetry.

NO MAFIA SOCIETY IN CHICAGO.

Inspector Ross and Detective Arado Confident There Is No Branch Here.

The trouble among the Italians in Cleveland, O., said to be instigated by the Mafia Society, and the report that a leader of the New York Mafia who had been in Cleveland had come to Chicago, has again started the story of a Mafia organization in Chicago. Inspector Ross was asked about the existence of the Mafia in Chicago and said:

"So far as I know there is no trace of the organization in this city. The question has been asked me a number of times, and I have taken some pains to ascertain if any branch of the organization really existed in this city. From advices which I have received I am led to believe that the city is clear of any such gang. There have been no crimes committed which could in any way be traced to the Mafia Society."

Detective Charles Arado of the Harrison Street Station, who is himself of Italian descent and has done a great deal of work among the Italians in the number of years he has been connected with the police force, and who is thoroughly conversant with the workings of all the Italian societies in the city, said yesterday:

"There is no such thing as the Mafia in Chicago. Of this I am convinced, for I am constantly posted on the workings and moves of all the Italian organizations of the city, and if there was a branch of that society here I am confident that I would be informed of it."

NAMES M'BRIDE AS HIS ASSAILANT.

Robert Caruthers Says He Is the Man Who Stabbed Him Thursday.

Robert Caruthers, who was stabbed fourteen times and beaten by West Side toughs last Thursday night, recovered consciousness and the power of speech at the County Infirmary yesterday. With the recovery of his faculties came the identification of his assailant and consequent discomfiture of two of Capt. Mahoney's policemen.

The night of the assault, when Caruthers had been sent to the County Hospital, Officers Broderick and Cartwright of the Desplaines Street Station made a descent upon Charles Stetler's saloon at No. 92 Desplaines street, where the toughs who assaulted Caruthers were said to hang out. They found Charles Rickstein and Fred Inman. Inman defied arrest, but the officers felt so sure Rickstein had used the knife on Caruthers and that Inman was an accomplice both men were placed under arrest.

Later in the night Officer William Horden of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station found a man acting suspiciously near Calumet avenue and Twenty-second street. He placed the man under arrest and searched him. The man's hands were covered with blood and in his pocket was a blood-stained knife. At the station the prisoner gave the name of George McBride and confessed to having cut Robert Caruthers on Desplaines street. Lieut. Healy notified the Desplaines street officers of the arrest, but was told that McBride was not wanted. However, McBride was detained at the Cottage Grove Station.

Last night Lieut. Johnson of Irving Park sent a dispatch to Lieut. Healy to the effect that Caruthers had recovered somewhat from his injuries and had named McBride as his assailant.

ON UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

W. H. Van Ornum Delivers a Lecture Before the Secular Union.

W. H. Van Ornum lectured last night before the Secular Union on "the Union of the Church and State." He said they were practically now united. Some of his striking sentences were:

Was the Inquisition worse than our Criminal Courts, the thumbscrew worse than our sweat-box, or the Inquisition victim hunters worse than our detectives? Christ is being crucified anew today between two thieves—Church and State. The barbarism of the present is as bad as that of the past. The Judges stand in with the attorneys. Courts are temples of injustice. Nothing is justice but liberty, and nothing is liberty but the abrogation of authority. The bloodless revolution of Nov. 8 arose from the blind yearning of the people for liberty. [Applause and hisses.] It is easier to destroy all law than to amend any law in any essential particular. Liberty is always the antithesis of authority and is not attainable but by the destruction of authority.

In the discussion of the lecture Francis Cole, Mrs. Mills, Prof. Bell of California, Mr. Downey, Mr. Rowe, Prof. Lamareaux, William Holmes, Robert Cummings, and Mr. Drinkhouse gave their views. The lecturer answered the objections of the critics.

Taken Back to Nebraska.

Sheriff Milliken of Dodge County, Neb., yesterday took F. W. Duvoraek from the Desplaines Street Station back to Nebraska to answer to five charges of obtaining money under false pretenses. Duvoraek was arrested by Officers Whalen and Day of the Desplaines Street Station last Thursday at No. 23 Madison street. He is married, his wife living at Schuyler, Dodge County, Neb., where he worked in a store. Duvoraek was also somewhat of a politician and has a large number of friends, whom, it is charged, he duped by borrowing money on bogus notes.

Disreputable Characters Must Go.

As a result of the industry of the police at the Harrison Street Station Saturday night 165 prisoners were locked up in the old Armory Station. Most of the arrests were for disorderly conduct and consisted of women found upon the streets in the levee districts. Three men charged with carrying concealed weapons were locked up. Two desk sergeants were kept busy for several hours in making out bonds for the release of the prisoners. In speaking of the raids Inspector Koch said yesterday: "I have become tired of the complaints which have been made to me by persons who have been insulted by these women, and I now propose to drive them off Wabash avenue and make it possible for decent people to walk the street without being insulted by outcasts and hoodlums."

Mangled by an Engine.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon James Connors, a switchman for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road, attempted to board a moving engine at Twenty-ninth street, when he missed his footing and fell beneath the wheels. His left leg was cut off below the knee and his right foot was crushed. The injured man was removed to the Mercy Hospital. He is 23 years old, married, and lives at No. 3808 Union avenue.

One Burglar That Was Caught.

When Joseph Dowling, who keeps a saloon at No. 109 South Halsted street, opened his place yesterday morning he was astonished to find a man lying intoxicated upon the floor. He promptly called in Officer Nolan, who took the man to the Desplaines Street Station and locked him up on a charge of burglary. The man gave his name as Thomas Shaughnessy, but refused to say how he got into the saloon.

Annual Fair and Supper.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Fowler M. E. Church, Millard avenue and Twenty-third street, will give its annual fair and supper Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. Useful articles of all kinds will be for sale in tastefully decorated booths.

Backed by the Bricklayers.

The Bricklayers' Union is urging on the County Commissioners the name of Dr. McGrath for appointment as County Physician. He has been for five years the physician of the union.

Items.

William Duffy, a 10-year-old boy living at No. 454 California avenue, had his right foot cut off at the California avenue crossing of the Northern Pacific railroad tracks.

The Socialists met at No. 82 Lake street and discussed "The Advance of Criminals, Paupers, and Others Seeing Work in This City Previous to the World's Fair" yesterday afternoon. They adopted the usual resolutions.

G. B. Deseve, brother of Mrs. Laura Miller, who was murdered in her cigar store at No. 1223 State street ten days ago, arrived in the city yesterday to look after the dead woman's affairs. Mr. Deseve lives at Montreal. He will take the body to Montreal for interment.

Emil Krivitch, a German machinist 31 years of age, unmarried, and living at No. 367 Larrabee street, fell off a Blue Island avenue horse car at Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue at 10 o'clock last night, and the car wheel passed over his left foot. He was taken to the County Hospital.

While George Vanderberg, No. 532 Madison street, was riding on Madison street near Center avenue on a bicycle yesterday he was run into by a horse and buggy driven by A. M. Harrington. The latter was arrested charged with assault and fast driving. Vanderberg's injuries were not serious.

Yesterday afternoon Joseph Pollatto, an Italian living at No. 125 Ewing street, was enticed into a house at No. 220 Custom-House place, where Agnes Waters (colored) robbed him of $15. When Pollatto demanded the return of the money the woman drew a knife and threatened to kill the Italian. The woman was arrested.

HELD A TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING.

Laymen and Ministers Unite at Grace M. E. Church in Denouncing the Saloon.

On the platform of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, La Salle avenue and Locust street, last evening were a lawyer, a Board of Trade member, a banker, a minister, a physician, and an insurance man. The attendance was unusually large. The evening service had been announced to be in the nature of a mass-meeting in the cause of temperance, and to secure a general setting of Chicago's house in order for the World's Fair. The President of the meeting was J. B. Hobbs. With him occupying seats on the platform were the Rev. R. S. Martin, pastor of the church; C. M. Howe, Vice-President of the Citizens' League for the Prevention of the Sale of Liquors to Minors; A. J. Hayward, counsel for the league; Dr. Ph. D. Paul and J. Edward Lee.

The meeting was led in prayer by Mr. Lee. Dr. Paul then read selections from the scriptures. The Rev. Mr. Martin then announced that the meeting was held especially in the interests of the young men who are working in the temperance cause to encourage them in the fight and to give suggestions as to the most effective ways of combating the evil.

Mr. Hobbs, President of the meeting, then said that many phases of the temperance question would not be touched upon that evening, as there might be some divergence of opinion regarding them. He continued:

But there is one on which I think we can all agree, and that is that the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquor is the greatest evil of the world today. The liquor traffic is bound by ties that seemingly control the political parties; the men who administer our government (I speak of them as a body) are under the control of the liquor traffic. We talk about it, we pray against it, but it is going on here day and night, every hour of the twenty-four. Many things are done about it. Some are working on one line and some on another. One thing is certain, and that is that all our organizations ought to be banded together as one, to fight and destroy the evil.

A. J. Hayward was the next speaker. He explained the statutes against the sale of liquor to minors and inebriates. In 1877, he said, the league was organized, and the reports of the workhouses and reformatories showed that owing to the influences of the league not more than the same number of children reached these institutions as previous to its organization, when the number of children in the city was much smaller. At that time, too, he said there were only 4,000 saloons to look out for, and now there are 7,000. Saloons he called the school-houses for criminals, the havens of refuge for murderers, and the abiding places of thugs and thieves.

The Rev. Mr. Martin was the next speaker. He said that when a lawyer, a Board of Trade member, a banker, a doctor and insurance man and the pulpit were banded together something was going to happen that was bound to attract attention. The legalized sale of liquor he denounced as a sin against God, and related some incidents in his own life to show that a great deal of practical work could be individually accomplished to lessen the evil. Mr. Martin continued:

If we look about we shall find a thousand means of turning out this monster of death. Let us not think of simply getting indignant; let us get downright mad about it. While we are cleaning up Chicago, its streets, and its dwellings for the World's Fair, while we are getting garbage furnaces to put out of the way all noxious things likely to breed disease, and thinking of building baths for more perfect cleanliness, let us not forget this one moral filth that ought to be cleaned out—the saloon loafer.

C. M. Howe, Vice-President of the Citizens' League, gave a history of its workings and the prosecutions it had made against liquor dealers since it was organized. During the first eight months of the year, up to Oct. 1, there had been 700 prosecutions, and the probable total for the entire year will be about 850.

APPEAL GRANTED IN HOUSTON & TEXAS.

Final Decision May Settle the Laws of Railway Reorganization.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 4.—The Hon. D. A. Pardee, United States Circuit Judge, yesterday afternoon upon the application of Attorney Russell H. Landate granted an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Carey and others, stockholders of the Houston and Texas Central railway company, against the railway company and others; and also in the same case an appeal direct to the Supreme Court of the United States on the question of jurisdiction. This case involves some $17,000,000 of bonds and $7,700,000 of stock that was decided adversely to the stockholders two weeks ago by Judge Pardee. The stockholders are represented by Mr. Landate, Jefferson Chandler, and A. K. Dittenhofer of New York and George Clark of Waco, Tex. The various defendants are represented by Messrs. Rouz and Grant, Jonas, and others of New Orleans, Baker, Botts, and Baker of Houston, Butler, Stillman, and Hubbard, and Turner, McClure, and Rathbone of New York. The final decision in this case is looked for with interest, as it is likely to settle and define the law as to railway reorganizations and the foreclosure of railway mortgages.

Gottlieb Gratzhofer Commits Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Gottlieb Gratzhofer, who committed suicide in Cincinnati today, lived in St. Louis with his family until a week ago, when he drew his entire capital, $720, from a local bank, and, giving his wife $700 of it, left without apprising any one of his intentions. The first intimation his relatives had that he was in Cincinnati was today, when they received a telegram to the effect that he had committed suicide. He was in the employ of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company.

HUSKS THEIR PORTION

DRAMATIC FOOD PRESENTED TO SUNDAY PATRONS OF THEATERS.

"Kidnaped," a Thrilling Concoction of Startling and Impossible Situations, and "The Dago" Cases in Point—Yet the People Laugh and Seem to Enjoy Themselves—Robert Downing Shows Some Improvement—"Niobe" Receives a Warm Welcome—Other Plays of the Day.

There was not a vacant seat at either of the performances yesterday at the Alhambra, where the sensational play "Kidnaped" was presented. The assemblage was one which any church might be proud of as a congregation, it looked so intelligent and, in a worldly sense, prosperous. The play was of the order of the stories in cheap periodicals which are principally read by sentimental servants. For instance, one of the principal scenes was this: Three masked robbers (like Chicago highwaymen, if current accounts may be believed) burst into a humble cottage and kidnaped an inoffensive and pretty young woman. At the critical instant the soubrette saluted the three villains with the remark, "Good evening, gentlemen!" and leveled a revolver at them. For several seconds the theater resounded with applause, the enthusiasm being such as is never equaled at down-town houses. The humorous features of "Kidnaped" were received with similar enthusiasm, the people going into spasms of laughter over the most vulgar horse-play. On such husks as this play are the masses fed who patronize Sunday amusements; and hundreds of them seem to relish the food. The confessed author of "Kidnaped" takes the part of a woodenish German-American. His name is Mr. D. K. Higgins. A young woman whose name is printed in small capital letters, but who would not be recognized in any other way as the leading actress, was Miss Georgia Waldron. The Irish-American soubrette who foiled the three villains was Miss Lily Burnham. Her slippers were crimson; so were her stockings and her gown. It is due to her to say that she could dance a jig satisfactorily, although her notions of acting were somewhat rudimentary.

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Richard F. and Edwin H. Carroll appeared at the Clark Street Theater in a play entitled "The Dago." The piece had undergone a course of dramatic tailoring at the hands of the first named of the brothers and the result proved to be a startling combination of sensational melodrama and low farce, with a liberal sprinkling of realism added. It was evident from the start that the author was an adherent of the Irish idea to the utter exclusion of the Italian. The characters from the sunny peninsula were villains without an exception, and those who were distinguished by the brogue of the Emerald Isle, were they butler or policeman or what not, heroes of the most reckless daring. The story was concerned with the kidnaping of an infant heiress by the Dago, who was impersonated by R. F. Carroll, and his subsequent recovery by the Irishman, impersonated by Edwin H. Carroll. Annie Robinson, a precocious youngster of a dozen years, was the unfortunate heiress, and she was put through the vicissitudes of life in Five Points as a street musician of a padrone with all the disgusting horrors of such an existence carefully portrayed. Misfortune lurked in her course with all its melodramatic intensity. After being recovered by her father, who found her fainting in the snow on his doorstep (by accident, of course), she was ruthlessly stolen again by her Italian persecutors. Eventually the Irishman accomplishes the villain's downfall. Melodrama lasted only while the Italians were on the scene. Bring in the Irishmen and rampant farce was instantly on. Edwin Carroll, John C. Leach, and Miss Amy Swain accomplished some fairly clever dancing specialties and sang indifferently a number of songs from well-known operas and burlesques, but they failed to give credit on the bill to the productions from which the songs were purloined. It would be a kindness to the other members of the company to make no reference to their work. The regular packed house witnessed the performance.

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Mr. Robert Downing, the young actor who has been before the public for five years or more with varying success in tragic rôles, appeared yesterday in the character of Nero in a revival of Soumet's tragedy, "The Gladiator," at the Haymarket Theater. The same play, it will be remembered, in the hands of the elder Salvini met with considerable public favor several years ago. Mr. Downing has proved himself to be a diligent worker, and although three years of study have been rewarded with a marked improvement in the rôle, he still remains a respectful distance behind the great Italian.

In his absence of a year from this city the actor has modified the reading of his lines to a noticeable degree. His acting is becoming more finished and he has avoided considerably the tendency to ranting declamation which mars his work. In the first act and during the greater part of the second the improvement was most marked. Considerable of the good effect was lost, however, in the impassioned lines of the Temple and Arena scenes, where, had the gods been susceptible to overforcible persuasion, the lusty throated oratory of the hero must certainly have invoked them.

A graceful, handsome woman is Miss Eugenie Blair, who stood at the head of the feminine portion of the cast in the rôle of Neodamia, the slave daughter of Nero. Her acting was uniformly positive and her reading, while forcible and impassioned, remained carefully separated from all tendency toward extravagance. Her acting in the marriage scene brought out a generous acknowledgment from the crowded house. Mr. George Macomber as the Nazarene lent a strong personality to a part not fraught with strong dramatic possibilities. Miss Florence Erwin in the rôle of Faustina failed through lack of positiveness in her acting to meet the requirements of the piece. Nothing of importance was accomplished by the other members of the company.

In the essentials, the staging of the piece was well accomplished. An incongruity that deserves rebuke was the use in the Temple of Jove and close beside the statue of the father of Gods of a delicate antique oak table. It is for the matrons of today, rather than of the Roman Empire, to sip their tea over such delicate creations of the cabinetmaker's art. Tomorrow night the same bill. Tuesday night "Virginius."

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"Niobe," which was presented in this city last April, was welcomed back to Hooley's by a large audience, which seemed to be vastly diverted. The farce, which is the work of the Paulton Brothers, is nothing more or less than the "Pygmalion and Galatea" of Mr. W. S. Gilbert reduced from high to low comedy. Miss Isabella Coe remains the impersonator of the vivified statue. She is somewhat monotonous at times in her delivery; but her manner is certainly in consonance with her conception of the part, which is, on the whole, cleverly carried out. She enunciates distinctly; she is ingenuous in her apparently unconscious humor; and she is in a personal sense more than presentable. George R. Edeson makes a realistic modern foil as Peter Amos Dunn. Two fair Chicago actors in the cast are Morton Stevenson and Joseph Kilgour. The latter in pronouncing the word "museum" should learn to use the proper accent. Charles Coote is as entertaining as ever in his old rôle of Corney. James Lackaye, Ruth Hamilton, Minnie Monk, Abelene Barrison, Blanche Ring, Georgia Lewis, and Kathleen Kerrigan complete a cast which may be regarded as adequate.

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The local German stock company under the direction of Webb and Wachsner presented "Das Alte Lied" (The Old Story), a comedy by Felix Phillippi, at the Schiller last evening before an audience that crowded the theater. The play, which had never been seen in Chicago before, was enthusiastically received. All the prominent German players of the company were in the cast. It was headed by Max Bira and Miss Rosa Nordmann, and included Franz Kauer, Georg Le Bret, Victoria Markham, Anna Roithmeyer, Erna Palm, Richard Wirth, Helene Wittekopf, and others.

Bartley Campbell's memory is recalled by the fact that one of his pieces, "The White Slave," was revived at Havlin's. Miss Carrie Radcliffe was seen as Lisa, the heroine, in which Isabel Morris, an excellent actress—now apparently lost to the footlights—made a reputation. She was a sister of the comedian of her name who is now associated with Rosina Vokes. Among the performers in the present company are Misses Ida Robinson and Anna Mortland and Messrs. Maurice Drew, John C. Cuff, and Milt G. Barlow.

Mr. Gus Heege entertained a large crowd at the Grand Opera-House in presenting the title rôle in "Yon Yonson"—a farce which exploits a Norwegian-American character. Those who are familiar with the dialect of Scandinavians in America spoke of Mr. Heege's efforts as being faithful. The songs of the Lumberman's quartet during the performance were received with applause. Among those who supported Mr. Heege were Misses Maud Edna Hall, Sadie Connelly, and Miss Merri Osborne.

Haverly's United Minstrel companies drew a larger than usual audience at the Casino (Eden Musée). The principal members of the two organizations were cordially greeted.

**

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The four new plays to be enacted in this city tomorrow night will illustrate four distinctly different kinds of stage entertainment. They comprise a comedy, a comic opera, a melodrama, and a variety farce. There may well be expectation of fine artistic quality in the comedy, for it is a work of Victorien Sardou and is to be played at the Lyceum Theater. Its title is "Americans Abroad." It was written for Americans and about Americans, although the scenes are laid in France. The great French dramatist once wrote a piece called "Uncle Sam." That was many years ago, immediately after he had made a hasty excursion through our land and misinformed himself as to our characteristics. The consequence in this case, as in that of many another foreign writer under like circumstances, was that he caricatured us ruthlessly, if not recklessly. But time has elapsed and it was only a year ago that Sardou's "Thermidor," which had been performed once riotously and then interdicted in Paris, was acted in this city so skilfully as to command intelligent interest. Probably this newer experience may have convinced Mr. Sardou that we are not all barbarians. It may be, also, that he has had favorable opportunities to observe polite Americans in Paris. We may expect, therefore, that in "Americans Abroad" he has treated us without disdain, but how agreeably remains to be seen, for hardly anything has been told of the nature of the play. Its American characters are an artist, a millionaire, and two girls. The other personages are French and the three acts respectively at a residence in Cannes, a studio in Paris, and a chateau in a Parisian suburb. All the important members of the Lyceum company and most of the minor ones are named in the cast.

The comic opera to be offered to us tomorrow is "The Isle of Champagne," with which Chicago is already familiar. The production will put forward Thomas Q. Seabrooke as its principal comedian.

"The Ensign" is the new melodrama, and will be at the Fourteenth Street Theater. The author is William Haworth, an actor, who has already shown skill in putting together plays of a popular caliber. This piece is nautical in theme, and its main incident is that of an ensign in the American navy killing on the spot an Englishman who tears down the American flag. A love story leads up to this point and then away from it, involving something of romantic sentiment and a number of stirring scenes. The play is pretentiously pictorial.

The fresh dramatization of a variety show is placed at the Bijou, where one of the best of such entertainments, "The City Directory," once had a whole prosperous season. The present affair has been named "A Society Fad," and John G. Wilson wrote it; but the understanding is that John H. Russell, who interpolated matter into "The City Directory" until Paul Potter declared that he could not identify his original work in the remnants, has been dealing in the same way with "A Society Fad." The bill contains the names of Luke Schoolcraft, Amelia Glover, Julius Witmark, Dan Daly, and John Jennings, who were here before in "The City Directory," Tyrone Power, seceder from Augustin Daly's company, and Lydia Yeamans-Titus, that member of the talented Yeamans family who had a career in the London concert halls.

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BERLIN, Dec. 4.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Mme. Duse, the Italian actress, has an intense horror of being interviewed. Today she gave the first one ever given, saying:

"I want you to tell Americans I hate interviews. To me it is a real barbarism. I want to be judged by my artistic work, and consider the artist and the woman quite separate persons. I cannot see why, because I am an artist, the public should be informed through an interviewer how I dress in the morning, what time I get up, what my favorite plays are, or if I keep dogs and other pets. Sure, I am right in saying that Americans are cultivated enough not to want that kind of thing. I would like a public vote taken on the question. I am quite sure all the women would be with me and think the men also. No, I have not received any enormous financial inducements to go to America. I will get no fixed amount but shall take, as I always do, a percentage. [Her per centage here is 60 per cent.] My tour will be through the principal towns."

Mme. Duse goes to the United States under contract with Rosenberg Bros. Beginning disappointing here with "Dame Aux Camelias" she gradually scored success after success until Berlin is now enthusiastic about her and she is the talk of the clubs and salons. She is dark, with rather a broad face and square mouth, exceedingly nervous, and dresses nearly always in black or white.

"You may judge how important I consider my American trip," she said in conclusion, "when I tell you it closes my career. When it is over I propose to retire from the stage. I have a family and a child and will go to live amongst them."

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LONDON, Dec. 4.—The performance of "Carmen" by Sir Augustus Harris and company was given at Windsor Castle last night in the presence of the Queen, who entered the hall promptly at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sergius, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, and a number of the royal grandchildren and court ladies. In all there were sixty guests and members of the household. A capital performance was given, ending shortly after midnight. The audience applauded loudly, and the Queen summoned Mlle. De Lusan and Sir Augustus afterwards and graciously thanked them for their admirable rendition of the opera. The company was then given a supper in the banqueting-rooms near the Waterloo chamber.

**

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Maj. Edmund Wilkes, son of the late Admiral Wilkes, has instructed his New York lawyers to enjoin the production of the naval play, "The Ensign," in New York, because of an objection entertained by the family to the representation in the play of Mrs. Wilkes and her daughter, both of whom are still living. It is understood that no objection is made to the presentation of Admiral Wilkes, who figures as one of the prominent characters in the drama, the family recognizing the fact that he was a public character, but they protest against a stage representation of the living. It is admitted that all the characterizations reflect no discredit upon any member of the family. The fact that the Wilkes are still alive appears to be the only ground for the proposed action.

**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 4.—David Henderson's Chicago Extravaganza company in "Ali Baba" commenced a four weeks' season here tonight at the Grand Opera-House. The theater was filled to overflowing, and Manager Henderson stated it was the largest house the company had ever played to.

INVESTIGATING THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Opinion That the Package of Money Was Taken in New York or Galveston.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The recent robbery from the Southern Express company of a package containing $25,000, while in transit from New York to Galveston, Tex., has excited so much interest with the officials of the company that a thorough investigation is being held at this point among its leading men. The party so far consists of M. J. O'Brien, Vice-President and General Manager; T. W. Leary, Assistant General Manager; H. C. Fisher, Superintendent, and C. T. Case, Secretary, all of the Southern Express company; and A. Christenson, Superintendent; Fred J. Dodge, Special Officer, and P. J. Ott, Route Agent, all of the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express. H. B. Plant, President of the Southern Pacific Express, and J. J. Valentine, President of the Wells-Fargo Express, are expected today, and the party will probably go to Galveston after it finishes its business here.

Mr. O'Brien is of the opinion that the money was taken at either New York or Galveston, and cited a case that occurred about three years ago, when a package containing $42,000 was stolen and paper substituted for the money. The package was shipped to the Treasury Department by the Adams Express company. The express company made the amount good, and when the case was investigated it was found that the clerk in the bank in New York had taken the money and shipped the one with the paper in its stead. He made the amount good and made a confession of his guilt.

While here the express officials are to investigate a recent attempt to rob the express office here, where it is alleged one of the culprits was caught by the police flying from the scene of the crime, but was only held for carrying a concealed weapon, and the principal malefactor having a strong political pull was allowed to escape the town.

A Quick, Safe, and Comfortable Journey To Colorado, Utah, California, and Puget Sound points can be made via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern line. Solid vestibuled trains to Portland and through sleeping-cars to Denver and San Francisco via the Chicago and Northwestern railway daily at 10:30 p. m. All meals are served in dining-cars. Tickets and reservations at 208 Clark street.

PUTTING DOWN RAILS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY IN THE THIRTIETH WARD.

Angry Citizens See Thirty Tracks Added at Already Dangerous Crossings—The Railway Working Under an Injunction and an Old Town of Lake Ordinance—The Council to Be Asked Tonight for Aid in Securing Viaducts at the Road's Expense—Attorney Brooks' Offer.

All day yesterday 500 men worked at laying tracks east of Stewart avenue on Fifty-first street, Forty-seventh street, Fifty-third street, Graylock avenue, and other east and west thoroughfares of the Thirtieth Ward for the Pennsylvania railroad company. At each crossing sixty rails constituting thirty tracks were laid. The property-owners and residents of the district looked on and expressed their opinion of the city authorities and the courts for permitting the work to proceed.

The additional tracks render the street wholly impassable just now. From Forty-seventh street to Fifty-fifth street, a length of one mile, there are 141 tracks dividing the eastern section of the Thirtieth Ward from the western section as effectually as if it were divided by an unbridged river as wide as the Mississippi at St. Paul.

No provision is made for viaducts or other safe crossing, and Mayor Washburne has by no means given his indorsement to any negotiations looking in that direction. The property-owners will send a big delegation to the Council this evening to ascertain whether that body cannot afford any redress.

J. T. Brooks, the attorney of the Pennsylvania company, and other officials of the road opened negotiations last summer with the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works looking to the construction of a viaduct at Fifty-first street. The railway company desired to lay tracks for a switching yard, the work now in progress, under an old Town of Lake ordinance. The desired permit was refused. A week ago last Saturday the company obtained an injunction restraining the city from interfering with the putting down of the desired tracks. The injunction was secured under the ordinance mentioned.

The Aldermen of the Thirtieth Ward seem to have heard nothing of this action until last Tuesday, too late to appeal to the Council for aid until tonight. In the meantime a mass-meeting of property-owners has been held and a committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor in the hope that he might do something toward compelling the railway company to construct a viaduct at Fifty-first street so as to afford a safe crossing over the dangerous tracks now being increased in number. The committee failed to get an audience with the Mayor, but he was finally reached through the agency of Mr. Chetlain, who brought back word that Mr. Washburne was opposed to viaducts, and that the matter was in the hands of the Commissioners of Public Works. That official was out of the city. Finally the services of the Corporation Counsel were secured, and he promised to go into court today in an endeavor to have the injunction dissolved.

The old Town of Lake ordinance was passed July 9, 1889, and the Town of Lake was annexed June 29 of the same year. The ordinance therefore was passed after the annexation vote was announced by the judges of election. Its validity is therefore questioned. Mr. Brooks, the attorney for the Pennsylvania, it appears, was so doubtful of the validity of the ordinance that he agreed, if a permit for laying the tracks was issued, to construct a viaduct across Fifty-first street and another at Forty-seventh, and to pay all costs of the same, land damages, consequential damages, etc. Under the ordinance much of the cost was put upon the taxpayers. Mr. Brooks made his offer during the negotiations that fell through last summer.

NEW HAVEN BOYS HAVE A NIGHT OF IT.

Throw Torpedoes Under Dancers' Feet and Defy the Police.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Yale students were out in force for a lark last night and for a time they "whooped" things up in a lively manner in defiance of the police and quiet-loving citizens. They started in by visiting the opera house, where the Henry Comedy and Specialty company was giving the closing performance of a week's engagement. The two young women who had been discharged from the company earlier in the week because, as the manager claimed, they flirted with the students had been reinstated, and the boys were there to celebrate their triumph.

Over 100 of the first rows and boxes were filled, and as soon as the curtain rose the fun began. At first they contented themselves with greeting each member of the company with loud applause and joining in every chorus. Then they began to criticise the work of the actresses and chorus girls, telling each what they thought of her. Soon this was too tame to satisfy them, and to make the dancers jump and kick the boys tossed torpedoes beneath the dancers' feet. The torpedoes exploded with a report like a rifle, and soon began to fall so fast that it sounded like a fusillade of musketry. The manager became alarmed and sent for the police. Meanwhile the fun continued.

The arrival of the police was received with scornful jeers, but several of the more boisterous students were soon hurried out into the street and the performance stopped. After midnight a dance hall was visited, and after several students had been arrested and heads cracked they finally went back to the campus. Before winding up the night's racket nearly two hundred of the students paid their respects to the police department by gathering in the street in front of headquarters and singing songs and expressing their contempt of police in general and New Haven police in particular.

OPPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES.

Spain Had a Plan to Farm Out the Customs of Cuba.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—It is reliably reported that the United States Government will interfere with the scheme of Cuba to farm out its customs revenues to a French syndicate which has long been bidding for the privilege. It had been rumored for some time that the Spanish Government was anxious to lease the Cuban custom-house at a good figure, but the details of the negotiations as well as their progress were kept a profound secret.

It now appears that Secretary of State Foster has sent a diplomatic note to the authorities at Havana warning them that the United States is strongly opposed to their plan of farming out the Cuban custom house in the manner above described. Mr. Williams, Consul-General at Havana, who was recently in New York on leave, returned to Cuba Saturday, before the term of his vacation had expired. It is presumed that he carried the note of Secretary Foster to the Spanish Government.

The action of our government in this matter may occasion an interesting and important controversy, as it is not probable that Spain will relinquish its plan of farming out the Cuban customs without a struggle. The profits to be obtained by such an arrangement would, it is claimed, be great.

DR. GRAVES SAYS HE WILL LECTURE.

Under Sentence of Death Yet Confident of Securing His Liberty.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 4.—T. M. Goddard, who was elected to the Supreme Court bench in this State at the recent election, has qualified and will listen to the appeal in the case of Dr. Thatcher Graves, who is under sentence of death for the poisoning of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby of Providence, R. I. The case is set for tomorrow, when it will, without doubt, be heard. For a time it was thought that the case would have to be postponed because of Judge Goddard's delay in qualifying. Dr. Graves feels so confident the court will give him his liberty that he has already signed a contract to lecture throughout the country on "Colorado Justice and Prison Life."

Mgr. Satolli's Mission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate, has been empowered by the Holy See to hear and decide without appeal all religious questions between Bishops and priests in the United States.

Dining-Cars to California.

Passengers ticketed via the Chicago and Northwestern railway secure the advantage of dining-car service through to California. Tickets and full information can be obtained at 208 Clark street.

BOYER GUILTY OF MANY MORE MURDERS.

Not Only Did He Kill His Father but Also a Peddler, Negro Boy, and Others.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Sensational developments came from Cooke County in regard to Wash Boyer, who was sentenced Saturday to the penitentiary for twenty years for killing his father and throwing him in a cave, where he was found in a terribly decayed condition several months later. It is said that Boyer not only murdered his father in cold blood, but that goods of a peddler, who several months ago disappeared, have been found in his house and that Boyer also killed him for his money and goods. A little colored boy who worked on his farm before he was arrested also mysteriously disappeared, and every one now believes that Boyer murdered him for the money that he owed him. More crimes are credited to Boyer and he may yet hang.

The Compartment Sleeping-Cars

Which are run between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis on the Northwestern limited, leaving Chicago daily at 6 p. m., afford the maximum of comfort in railway travel. Rooms can be reserved and tickets procured at ticket offices of the Northwestern line, 208 Clark street and Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., photographers.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Weather forecast for Monday:

For Indiana and Illinois, fair, except local rains in Western Illinois; southerly winds; warmer in Indiana and the northern portion of Illinois.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, rain or snow; southeasterly winds, warmer.

For Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, generally fair; variable winds; cooler in Kansas and Nebraska.

Places of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.92	66	74	S.	Clear.	......
Bismarck, N. D	29.90	22	30	N. W.	Clear.	......
Boston, Mass.	29.80	36	42	W.	Cl'udy	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.08	32	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Cairo, Ill.	30.04	52	54	E.	Cl'udy	......
Charleston, S. C.	30.08	60	68	N.	Clear.	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.90	44	54	N. W.	Fair.	......
Chicago	30.14	32	38	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Cincinnati, O.	30.10	46	52	S.	Clear.	......
Cleveland, O.	30.16	30	36	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Davenport, Ia.	30.12	38	42	E.	Cl'udy	......
Denver, Colo.	29.90	50	62	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Des Moines, Ia.	30.02	42	48	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Detroit, Mich.	30.18	28	28	N.	Cl'udy	......
Dodge City, Kas.	29.90	46	66	S. E.	Fair.	......
Duluth, Minn.	30.14	28	28	W.	Cl'udy	......
Dubuque, Ia.	30.10	30	34	E.	Clear.	......
Erie, Pa.	30.14	32	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Galveston, Tex.	30.02	70	74	S.	Clear.	......
G'd Haven, Mich	30.18	30	32	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Green Bay, Wis.	30.24	22	22	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Helena, Mont.	30.02	34	38	S. W.	Clear.	......
Huron, S. D.	29.82	40	48	S. E.	Clear.	......
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.10	44	54	S.	Clear.	......
Jacks'nville, Fla	30.10	64	74	W.	Clear.	......
Kansas City, Mo	29.94	56	60	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Keokuk, Ia.	30.00	44	48	E.	Cl'udy	......
Knoxville, Tenn	30.12	52	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
La Crosse, Wis.	30.12	20	20	N.	Clear.	......
Little Rock, Ark	29.98	62	62	S. E.	Clear.	Trace
Louisville, Ky.	30.08	50	56	S. E.	Clear.	......
Manistee, Mich.	30.14	30	32	[illegible] E.	Cl'udy	.01
Marquette, Mich	30.16	26	30	N. W.	Snow.	Trace
Memphis, Tenn.	30.04	58	66	N. E.	Fair.	.12
Miles City	29.96	34	36	S. W.	Clear.	.02
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.16	32	36	N. E.	Snow.	Trace
Minnedosa	29.96	16	24	E.	Cl'udy	.10
Montreal	29.88	24	30	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Montrose	29.82	44	52	S.	Cl'udy	......
New Orleans, La.	30.08	68	78	S.	Clear.	......
New York City	30.00	36	38	W.	Cl'udy	......
Omaha, Neb.	29.96	46	54	S. E.	Fair.	......
Oswego, N. Y.	30.02	30	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Palestine	30.00	70	78	S.	Cl'udy	......
Pierre, S. D.	29.80	34	44	E.	Fair.	......
Port Huron	30.18	30	30	N.	Cl'udy	......
Pueblo, Colo	29.86	48	62	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Rapid City	29.80	42	56	N. W.	Fair.	......
St. Louis, Mo.	30.02	50	52	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
St. Paul, Minn.	30.10	28	34	E.	Clear.	......
Salt Lake	29.94	38	38	N.	Rain.	.14
Sioux City, Ia.	29.90	44	52	S.	Clear.	......
Springfield, Ill.	30.04	48	52	S. E.	Fair.	......
Springfield, Mo.	29.92	58	66	S. E.	Clear.	......
Toledo, O.	......	......	......	......	......	......

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

SCILLY ISLANDS, Dec. 4.—Passed, Saale, New York for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived, Servia, New York for Liverpool.

NEW YORK—Arrived, La Bretagne, from Havre.

LIZARD—Signaled, La Champagne, New York for Harve.

DEATHS.

BULLARD—Dec. 4, at 818 Jackson-blvd., of scarlet fever, Charles Louis, only son of Elihu R. and Etta Bullard, aged 6 years 16 days. Funeral private.

BUSSE—Caroline Busse, Dec. 4, 1 a. m., at 750 N. Halsted-st. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1 p. m., to Rosehill.

CALLAHAN—Nov. 4, Matthew Callahan, aged 62 years, at residence, 92 Delaware-place. Funeral Tuesday to Church of the Holy Name, where mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary.

FARMER—At Evanston, Dec. 4, Eugene Farmer. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock, from residence of his brother-in-law, Joseph M. Lyons, 413 Sherman-av. Carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

HAMMOND—Mrs. Lavina Hammond, at 3539 Prairie-av., Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4. Funeral from late residence Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Dec. 6.

HEYL—Amandus M. Heyl, aged 25 years 4 months 7 days. Funeral from late residence, 190 Bissell-st., at 9 a. m., Tuesday, Dec. 6, by carriages to Northfield.

LEVINE—Dec. 4, 1892, at 836 43d-st., Francis, beloved wife of the late Harris Levine, aged 43 years and 9 months. Funeral Tuesday at 9 a. m. to Graceland Cemetery. Texas papers please copy.

McDONALD—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. F. Garrity, 131 Superior-st., Dec. 4, 1892, Mrs. Bridget McDonald, mother of Michael and John McDonald. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, from Holy Name Church, by carriages to Calvary.

MOOR—Dec. 4, 1892, Bertha M., beloved wife of A. M. Moor, aged 26 years. Funeral from late residence, 5950 Sherman-st., Englewood, Tuesday, 10 a. m.

REED—Ex-Officer John Reed, Dec. 3, is a member of the Police Benevolent Association, Star of the West Lodge, United Order of Workmen, and George H. Thomas Post of G. A. R. Funeral leaves his late residence at the Masonic Building, Randolph and Halsted-sts., Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 9:45 a. m., by cars to Calvary on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Dublin papers please copy.

VAN DYKE—Dec. 4, at the residence of his brother, 347 W. Monroe-st., Byron Van Dyke, aged 50 years and 11 months. Funeral Monday at 1:30 p. m. by carriages to Forest Home Cemetery.

WILLIAMS—Miss Flora Williams, at her home, No. 1844 George-av., Lake View, of pneumonia. Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. by carriages.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMen Stenographers will hold its regular monthly meeting at 7:30 Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, at Room 11, 103 Adams-st. It is requested that there will be a full attendance in order that matters of interest may be fully discussed. All women stenographers interested in their line of work are requested to be present.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE SERIOUS ILLNESS of Miss Helene Danken, the recital to have been given under her management for the George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army Hall, this evening has been postponed until Monday, Dec. 12.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
—THIS MONDAY NIGHT—
Charles Frohman's Stock Company
In Belasco and De Mille's
MEN AND WOMEN.
—Every Night This Week. Regular Matinees.—
The brief engagement made possible only by reason of delay in opening the new Empire Theater, N. Y., the home of this company.
Next Sunday—JANE, with Johnstone Bennett and her admirable company.

SCHILLER THEATER.
Randolph-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn.
LAST SIX NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES — Settled Out of Court —BY— Charles Frohman's Comedians.
Next Week—MR. WILKINSON'S WIDOWS.

CLARK STREET THEATER.
H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager.
25c—Matinees—25c—Matinees—25c
Thursday—Saturday—Sunday.
THE CARROLLS IN THE DAGO.
Beautiful Scenery—Splendid Specialties.
Next Sunday—"THE WHITE SLAVE."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
MODJESKA - - TONIGHT MARY STUART
Supported by Mr. OTIS SKINNER And Her Own Company.
Tuesday ..."Camille" | Wed ... "As You Like It"
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SAM T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE
Bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. main 2198.
Today at 2. Tonight at 8, THE FAMOUS
- RENTZ-SANTLEY -
NOVELTY AND BURLESQUE CO.
In the Beautiful Spectacular Burlesque, AMERICA, OR THE DISCOVERY OF COLUMBUS. See the Tantalizing Widows. Prices, Mat. 25, 50c. Night, 25, 50, 75c.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
Tonight—ROBT. DOWNING—THE GLADIATOR. Tuesday, "Virginius." Wednesday and Friday Nights, "Othello." Wednesday Matinee, "Ingomar." Thursday (first time on any stage), "Richard the Lion-Hearted." Saturday Matinee, "Julius Cæsar." Saturday Night, "The Gladiator."
Next Sunday—Thomas Murray in "The Voodoo."

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Congress
HERE WE ARE AGAIN WITH
INNOCENCE ABROAD
A Grand Show this week. This is the only place in Chicago where you can see what you read about.
10c—ADMISSION—10c

CRITERION THEATER.
Every evening this week—JACK McAULIFFE, Champion Lightweight of the World, and International Vaudeville Co. Prices 15, 25, 35, and 50c.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
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(HAWTHORNE TRACK).
Fall Meeting, 1892
RACING EVERY DAY,
RAIN OR SHINE.
5 or More Races Each Day.
Book Made on Foreign Races
Special Race Trains via Ill. Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 23 minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave Depot foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:20 p. m., and 2 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m., and immediately after the races.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Book-makers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 2:20 will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION, INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND, 75c

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NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.
3D ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL DEDICATION OF THE AUDITORIUM.
GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.
Alida Varena, Soprano; M. Blanche Foulke, Soprano; Margaret Goetz, Contralto; Marie L. Paige, Clarence Eddy, Organist. Reserved seats 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Branch office Inter Ocean Building.

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CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Under the Direction of
THEODORE THOMAS.
Soloist..........MME. RAGNA LINNE.
Branch Office, Inter-Ocean Building.

INDIANA RACING ASSOCIATION.
THE NEW
RACE TRACK AT ROBY
WINTER RUNNING MEETING.
5—RACES EACH DAY—5
STARTING AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
50c { Admission, including Seat in Grand Stand. } 50c
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne R. R.—Special trains leave Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts. 11:45 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 1:00 p. m.
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Time—Thirty minutes each way.
FARE FOR ROUND TRIP—25 CENTS.

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LAST SIX NIGHTS. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS
RIP VAN WINKLE
Sunday, Dec. 11—A new Irish Drama, GLEN-DALOUGH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
EVERY NIGHT, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,
A Genuine Novelty — Mr. GUS HEEGE
In the Successful Swedish Dialect Comedy,
YON YONSON.
Next Week—Last Week—YON YONSON.

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ANNIE BESANT
OF LONDON, ENGLAND,
Will Lecture FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, on
"THEOSOPHY AND RECENT SCIENCE,"
And SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, on
"MESMERISM, HYPNOTISM, & THEOSOPHY."
Seats on Sale at the Box Office.

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
TODAY—INAUGURATION OF A GREAT EVENT. GRAND CONSOLIDATION OF 2 GREAT COMP'S, HAVERLY'S MASTODON MINSTRELS, Who have just returned from California, and HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS, COMBINED IN GREAT DOUBLE FORM. EVERYTHING NEW— —EVERYTHING GRAND. Performances daily 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.

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Evenings at 8:15. Matinee at 2.

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Like Rome, all roads lead to the House of Success, Of Bartley Campbell's Great Play,
Only Engagement on the South Side — The White Slave.
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Beginning Sunday Mat., DECEMBER 11, The Hoosier Whirlwind, —ZEB— | TONIGHT AT 8 LESTER & WILLIAMS' Latest and Greatest Success, ME AND JACK.
Mats. Sun., Wed., and Sat. at 2.

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H. R. JACOBS..........................Sole Manager
ALL THIS WEEK. KIDNAPPED
Next Sunday—Edwin Arden in "Eagle's Nest."

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1892.

THE Woman's Alliance has formally resolved that the citizens, the press, and all public organizations and associations of Chicago should unite in demanding from the present authorities immediate action towards placing the city in a condition which shall not disgrace us in the eyes of the entire civilized world. That is all right. But we read of some who "Resolve, and re-resolve, and die the same." Something more than good resolutions are wanted to move the people. They must be handled on much the same plan as a certain man mentioned in the scripture secured a good attendance at his banquet. He is reported to have told his servants to go out to byways and hedges and compel the folks to come in.

THE clearings of Chicago banks for the week ending with last Thursday are reported as $117,883,384, which is twelve and a half millions in excess of the total clearings of Boston banks for the same time. As compared with the corresponding week last year the figures for Chicago show an increase of 1.3 per cent, and those of Boston a decrease of 8 per cent. Chicago has gained a handsome lead since the closing of its banks during a part of Dedication week left Boston free to rejoice in a short lived restoration of its old time prominence as second on the list of American cities in the magnitude of bank clearings.

"AN Alderman will request a policeman to allow a certain saloon to remain open after midnight. If the policeman disregards the request the Alderman, directly or indirectly, will bring about that officer's transfer or dismissal. On this account many officers are afraid to do their duty." This language was used by Chief McClaughry, and it is fair to presume he knew well what he was talking about. If to this statement of fact be added the circumstance that the all-night saloon is a convenient place in which the policeman can lounge in bad weather and get free drinks at any and all times it will be easy to see that the all-night saloonkeeper has the best of the argument. When he has the Alderman of his ward on his side, and perhaps one of his most regular customers, he can afford to turn up his nose at the order from police headquarters, and the power of a glass of whisky is sufficient to make many a police officer wink at things he knows to be wrong, even when the Aldermanic influence is not exerted directly in the shape of a request not to meddle. The Chief says if the people will assist to the extent of giving to the police department notice of the location of the saloons which violate the midnight closing order he will compel them to observe the law. But the trouble is the average citizen is in bed before midnight, and besides that does not wish to make enemies by reporting to the police. So the Chief is handicapped in his efforts to suppress one of the very worst features for the encouragement of the thugs whose only business is to prey on the community.

HE DIED WITHOUT A FRIEND.

The verdict of the people on Jay Gould is summed up in the fact that not one of the papers which wrote his obituary had a good word to say of his dealings with his fellowmen. They admit that he was a kind husband and father. So are many criminals. He had none of the small vices; he was temperate in eating and drinking. So have the chief offenders against the laws generally been. A clear head is necessary if one wishes to succeed in legal or illegal pursuits. But no paper has mentioned any act of Gould's which has benefited the community. There have been other great speculators whose labors have enriched themselves, but have also benefited others. The Vanderbilts made money out of railroads, but the consolidations due to them have been of inestimable value. They gave the people cheaper and better accommodations. Gould gave them worthless shares and bonds for which they exchanged their good money.

The evil which he did, however, does not die with him, nor is it limited to the fact that he was able, by methods which would have been those of a confidence operator but for the grand scale on which they were conducted, to induce a great many people to part with their money so that he might roll up a colossal fortune. He has exerted an incredible influence for evil on the minds of speculative young men. Seeing his success they have been tempted to imitate his example. Seeing that the law did not lay hold of him they fancied that it would not lay hold of them. They saw the Erie railroad stolen, its stock watered, and Gould give up its control richer by millions. They saw his Black Friday operations, which brought wealth to him and poverty to others. They saw his Union Pacific deals. They saw the organization of the Wabash system and the sale of chromos to a confiding public which for some extraordinary reason put faith in him. They saw that system go to smash and he emerge from its ruins with increased wealth. The boys of an earlier generation, who read the lives of pirates and buccaneers, felt inclined to emulate their deeds, but did not like the idea of being caught and hanged. The boy of the present generation reads the life of Gould and, finding that courts had no terrors for him, for he could buy them, is eager to tread in his footsteps.

Yet his life and death ought to warn all men from the paths of rapine which he trod. He was the victim of his own grasping greed and unappeasable avarice. That which he had accumulated he was unable to enjoy. He was never able to extricate himself from the clutches of his passion for plunder. After his health had failed, and he knew that he was suffering from consumption and had not long to live, he hid his mortal disease even from his nearest business associates in order to protect and promote his heartless stock gambling mania. The bitterness of death with him was the departure from Wall street, a thoroughfare which does not exist in the celestial city. The real lesson of his life is that the excessive and lawless pursuit of money merely in order to have money brings with it more sorrows than it does pleasures. It means generally a brief life filled with cares for which there can be no confidant. What Mr. Gould must have felt before the Black Friday business was finally settled and what he must have felt eight years ago when he saw himself on the verge of ruin was something most men are not willing to endure.

Of these things, however, the speculative young men knew or thought nothing. They saw only a man growing enormously rich in a few years, the owner of railroads and of telegraphs. Ignorant of the remarkable mental endowments of Mr. Gould and his utter lack of that conscience which sometimes unnerves men, and seeing only how they could enjoy life had they as much money as he, they attempted to imitate him. Some are on the road to the penitentiary and some to the poorhouse. So while thousands can say with truth that Gould has destroyed their lives, there is not one who can say that he is happier or better because of his existence. Happily, while he could leave to his children his ill-gotten gains he could not bequeath to them the evil ability with which he acquired them.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

The lifting of the cover off the French kettle has disclosed a curious combination of ingredients stewing in a conglomerate mass of corruption. The French are nothing if not spectacular and dramatic, and their latest scandal is not a whit less striking and picturesque from this point of view than the Wilson-Grévy affair. It has its midnight conspiracy, its burning of documents, its suicide, and its upsetting of ministries like that. It differs from it in extent and that the woman in the case has not yet appeared.

The history of the scandal shows an astonishing amount of corruption, and also reveals how indifferent the people of Paris as well as the government have been to its existence. In this regard the republic does not appear to be any improvement upon the monarchy, except that under the republic the scandal is not concealed. The methods of concealment are not so abundant. Any enemy of the republic has it in his power at any moment to force an exposure. Whether the exposure in this case will do any good remains to be seen. While ministries change rapidly in France—there have been twenty-seven of them since the German army quit Paris—they are substantially composed out of the same groups with a new figurehead. When the new ministry comes into power the same men will be at the helm, the same Deputies will be in the Chamber, and probably the same methods of corruption will be utilized. It is unfortunate for the pending investigation that so many of the Deputies are involved. The whole Chamber is under suspicion, and in such case there is likely to be an organized move for self-defense. Perhaps as the outcome the republic may be purer and may be able to shake off the corruption which is traditional, but it is more likely that after the Parisians have tired of the new spectacle the curtain will be rung down and things will go on as they were, the only sufferers being the millions of peasants and small traders whose money has gone down the maws of Deputies, journalists, speculators, and promoters.

It is a motley array of corruptionists the investigation has thus far disclosed. No one yet knows how much money was paid to the Deputies, though not less than 150 of them were paid their price. The journalists fared well, as they always have done in these big transactions, for venality is not considered a sin by these thrifty souls, who believe in putting money into their purses, no matter how it comes. The *Petit Journal* had $60,000, the *Telegraphe* $48,000, the *Matin* $10,000, the *Gaulois* $9,000, the *Radical* $20,000, *L'Evenement* $10,000, the *Journal des Debats* $8,000, the *Figaro* $16,000. These were the figures for each special occasion. Whenever a new loan was to be made or a new move these sums were paid, and on one occasion they were doubled. The newspaper subsidies were rich pickings, and the applicants embraced all classes except perhaps the organs of the Communists, which would have had their hands in doubtless if they had had the chance. The speculators and financiers who place loans carried off tremendous commissions. Even the clergy seem to have had a share of the boodle and, it is alleged by M. Brisson, received heavy commissions for advising their flocks to invest in Panama bonds. All kinds of mouths helped blow this bubble and when it collapsed no one was found in the suds but the hard-worked peasant and the small trader, who are considered as legitimate prey now as they were in the days of the monarchy. What will be the outcome of this exposure amongst a people so mercurial and impulsive as the French? Will the republic emerge stronger and purer? Or will it be a nine days' wonder and then return to the old system? Or will there be a coup d'état? Stranger things have happened in France for slighter reasons.

ANNEXATION SENTIMENT IN CANADA.

THE TRIBUNE referred the other day to the large vote cast at a meeting in Montreal in favor of annexation to the United States, and said that it was impossible to tell what the real significance was of such action on the part of French-Canadians. Far more importance should be attached to the statement that an English-speaking constituency in the Province of Ontario has developed a strong annexation sentiment. A dispatch says:

> The South Norfolk Reform Association at its annual meeting debated the advisability of annexation with the United States, and decided by vote that the Reform party in opposition at Ottawa should advocate the political union of Canada with the United States as a part of its policy. Leading men in the association, after reviewing the state of Canada's progress under the present policy, declared that the Dominion was ripe for annexation, and that England would willingly consent to such a movement, which it was said would be to her interest.

One of the leading Conservative papers of the province instead of attempting to laugh down such manifestations as the above says:

> It is not too much to predict that ere the next Federal election takes place the dividing line will not be between the Conservatives and Liberals but between annexationists and those who declare that Canada shall live.

When the Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and descendants of the American Loyalists of the Revolution begin to entertain the idea that they will be benefited in every way by union with the United States, and get courage enough to say boldly what they think, not many years will elapse before the two countries are one. Hitherto those who want to hang on to the skirts of Great Britain have either scouted at annexation as an absurd joke or have denounced it furiously as treasonable. They must now prepare to meet it, if they can, with arguments and with votes.

Nor will they get much assistance from England. Were an attempt made to deprive her of the Dominion against the will of its people she would send armies and navies to their aid and would not give up the fight until utterly whipped. But if the Canadians were to say by a decisive vote that they wanted to dissolve the connection she would not gainsay them. If they were determined to go she would rather, for some reasons, have them unite with this country than set up for themselves, for in the former case the immense investments which the English have made in various kinds of Canadian securities would be surer and more valuable than they are now.

For a time the Canadian annexationist was a crank. Next he was called a traitor. Soon he will be a member of one of the two great political parties, which will share between them the voters of the Dominion. Not long after, he will be a citizen of the great North American Republic, extending from the Polar Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.

ANTI-OPTION LEGISLATION.

It seems to be generally taken for granted that the anti-option measure advocated in Washington at the last session of Congress will be one of the first things taken up this winter after the reassembling of our national lawmakers. Both the friends and enemies of the bill are massing their forces, looking for new arguments, and prepared to press old ones. The most significant fact at present is the pronounced attitude taken against it by many of the cotton planters. These gentlemen see that the price of cotton has advanced sharply since the discovery that the crop of this year is a short one, and they have come to the natural conclusion that the advance is much greater than would have occurred in the same time had it been left to the operation of the law of demand for current consumption as compared with the magnitude of supply. For no one doubts there is plenty of cotton on hand and in easy reach to meet all the requirements of manufacturers for months to come. The visible supply of the article is nearly as large as that of twelve months ago, and much larger than that of other years at this date, while the wants of English spinners are restricted by a smaller demand for their output, so that there is no present occasion for a rise of a single cent per pound, and everybody knows the buyer for actual use is the last man to propose an advance or consent to one if he can avoid it, as that means to him the necessity of charging higher prices for the goods he manufactures from the raw material.

Another change is coming over the spirit of the dream. It is discovered that the grain farmers were by no means so unanimous in demanding the suppressing of option trading as the Alliance orators alleged them to be. Doubtless some of the farmers have thought it would be a good thing for them if what is called gambling in grain could be suppressed by law, but the great majority do not feel that way, and not a few take the opposite ground when they have anything to say about it. They are all the less anxious to see the business interfered with as they find its suppression is most vigorously demanded by the big millers of the country and the papers published in the supposed interest of those millers. The farmers know it is with those millers as with the cotton spinners. They will not pay higher prices than necessary, because that would mean higher quotations for flour and a reduced ability to compete in the English markets with the product of Hungarian mills. They know that home millers have never yet paid more for grain than they could help, and think it very unlikely they favor a movement that would raise the price of grain to them now that an important percentage of the whole flour production of the big mills is controlled by a foreign syndicate.

Still another set of facts will enter into the discussion. It has been alleged that Chicago is the head and front of the grain gambling business in the United States, and for that matter in the whole world, and that the short selling which is claimed to have unduly depressed the price of grain is directly chargeable to the wheat pit in this city. But it is undeniable that the selling price of the speculative grade of wheat averages higher here than at other points in the country, due allowance being made for transportation charges, and that has been the rule all through the recent pressure of wheat to find a market in much greater volume than was wanted by shippers and millers. Also the No. 3 grade in this market, which is the one the millers always take as much of as they can get, almost uniformly runs so far below the price of the speculative grade that it pays the wheat cleaners more to raise the No. 3 in quality to sell to speculators than it would to sell to millers. The same is true in other speculative markets, but not to the same extent. The probability is that if the Hatch bill became a law the price of No. 3 would be no higher than now and the premium on No. 2 be reduced 50 per cent.

It will be observed that these are the practicalities of the situation. They point most decidedly to the conclusion that to prohibit dealing in produce futures would be the worst thing possible for the farmer in whose alleged interest the measure is pressed for adoption. But beyond all this lies the more abstract question of right to interfere with the liberty of the citizen to buy or sell property on contracts, so long as he is prepared to fulfill those contracts, either to deliver or receive. And in addition to this is the important fact that operating with an eye to the future is a distinctive feature of modern business methods as compared with those of the past; so that to shut down on speculative trading would be as unjust and as much of a backward step towards governmental paternalism as it would be to forbid one man to travel by rail because it was not to the interest of the man journeying on foot that the other should get ahead of him.

"INDUSTRIAL" BREWERIES.

The word "industrial" is used to designate the stocks of manufacturing concerns which have been capitalized in syndicate fashion in recent years, the stock being offered to the public. The enterprise started in England, where for a few years the business of a "promoter" was a highly profitable one. The profit of the operation arose out of selling the stock on a capitalization of at least twice as much as was paid for the property, a handsome sum remaining after paying the expenses of the organizing process and the placing of the shares in the hands of "investors."

American breweries constituted a great attraction to these promoters. It was argued that the profits of the business were enormous and the companies assured of a large increase in sales, which could be made still more profitable than in the past by conducting the works on the sydicate plan of controlling the production as well as the market to consumers. The public took hold eagerly of the brewery stocks, no small part of the price being contributed by workingmen out of their savings and by the holders of little accumulations intended for the benefit of widows and orphans. The result thus far is not satisfactory to these or others except the men who raked in the big profits at the start. The London *Statist* of a recent date published the results reported by twenty-two of these English companies formed for the purpose of owning and operating breweries in the United States. Only six of these kept fairly close to the glittering promises made in the prospectus, they having earned interest on debenture and preferred shares and dividends of 10 per cent or more on the ordinary shares. Three others failed to come up to promise but earned interest and dividends. Thirteen others fell far behind the prospectus promise, three of them failing to earn interest on the debenture shares, six paying none on preferred shares, while one paid the interest, though it was not quite earned. One paid 10 per cent under contract, though it had earned nothing; one paid 9 per cent, and one 6 per cent, which was barely earned, and one paid 3 per cent.

The total capitalization of all the companies is nearly $80,000,000. The six entitled to rank in the best class paid 6 per cent less than was promised in the prospectus issued to attract investments. The three forming the second class earned 30 per cent less than promised, and the remaining thirteen only earned about one-third as much as was certified by supposed experts to be realized from the business. The reasons stated for this decadence in profits are not assuring for the future. The sales since the purchase of the establishments by the syndicates are greater than before, in most cases only slightly so, but the profits per barrel have fallen off greatly, proving that there was some mistake about the gaining of larger profits per barrel by virtue of the consolidation, lessened competition, and superior economics, all of which were freely descanted on in the several prospectuses as certain to make of the companies a splendid success in each case, and bring in "barrels of money" to those fortunate enough to buy the shares.

The great trouble with all these concerns is the immense over-capitalization by which the ordinary investor had to pay not less than twice, and probably in some cases not far from three times, what the property was actually worth. This remark applies to other "industrials," and to some of them with greater force than to the breweries. In all of them the man who put down his money as an ordinary purchaser had to pay one part for actual property and another part for big profit to the men who had engineered the movement and acted the philanthropic rôle of helping small capitalists to place their surplus cash to an alleged good advantage. Perhaps it would be worth the while of the honestly disposed men among the brokers who now handle the industrial shares on the American market to institute a few inquiries about the business and assure themselves they will not be parties to a gross deception if they continue to deal in this class of "securities."

THE LATEST CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

Notwithstanding the various Chinese exclusion acts which have been passed at different times the Celestials keep on slipping into the United States. They land in Lower California or the Dominion and are smuggled across a border which is very difficult to guard. The business of passing them through the lines is a profitable one, and there are many persons engaged in it. Hence a law was passed at the last session of the present Congress which it was believed would put an effectual end to the influx of coolies. Those who framed it were confident that they had solved the problem.

This law, which went into force last May, provided that all Chinese laborers should apply to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which they were residing for certificates showing that they had a right to remain here. In order that there might be no transferring of these papers it was ordered that each Chinaman be photographed. It was provided further that any Chinese laborer who was found within the limits of the United States without such license a year after the passage of the act should be deemed to be unlawfully within the country, should be arrested, and taken before a Judge, who should order him shipped out of the United States unless he could prove that he failed to get his certificate by reason of accident, sickness, or some other unavoidable cause, or could prove by at least one credible white witness that he was in the United States at the time of the passage of the law.

The idea of the framers of the law was that if any more Chinese slipped in in defiance of the policy of the United States they would be snapped up sooner or later, and having no certificates would be deported. But the prospects are that their measure will not be as effective as they imagined, or that it will be too effective. The Treasury Department sent out its directions to the Internal Revenue Collectors some months ago and they have been endeavoring to get the Chinese to come forward, be photographed, and get their certificates. It is reported from Washington that five have complied thus far out of the 107,500 who were in the country in 1890, according to the census. The Celestials, possibly under instructions from their home government, remain passive, awaiting developments.

If they do not present themselves for registration by next May it will be the duty of the United States officers to arrest them, and if they cannot or will not prove in court that they are entitled to certificates send them back to China, passage paid. It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that it will cost over ten million dollars to deport them all. He has not the money and Congress will have to provide it. If it does not probably the coolies will persist in their policy of masterly inactivity, and refuse to allow their photographs to be taken. That precautionary measure appears to be their chief objection to the certificate scheme.

SIMPLER RAILROAD COMBINATION.

There is talk among the Western railroad traffic managers which indicates the existence of a strong sentiment in favor of disbanding the several associations now in the field and the formation of one comprehensive organization to take the place of all of them. The combines known as the Western Traffic, Western Freight, Western Passenger, Trans-Missouri, Southwestern Railway and Steamship, and Transcontinental are stated to have cost their members $262,000 for the year ending with last October for salaries, office rents, and miscellaneous expenses alone, to say nothing of the $357,823 paid in rentals to the Pacific Mail company, and perhaps another million dollars that does not formally figure on the books as incurred by these associations.

The salaries of the six principal officers of these associations are footed up at $84,000, though there have recently been some reductions, and each active head is assisted by a numerous clerical force. The claim is made that one organization need not be much more expensive than the largest of the six, and might be more efficient than all of them put together, as there would be an avoidance of clashing and perhaps a better allegiance. That might easily be, for it is notorious that all the associations of the past have been failures in the matter of inducing members to live up to their agreements, and it is widely believed the benefits derived are not equal to the cost of maintenance. Some have gone so far as to say the associations have done no good at all, the money cost of them being so much net loss, but this may be set down as an extravagant statement. Yet there is no question that the cost has been large in proportion to the benefit, and the chief point now at issue is said to be the possibility of bringing all the lines into harmony so that they will agree to one combination, consenting to sacrifice some possible advantage for the sake of a comparative gain in the item of expense.

It is understood that a committee charged with the consideration of this matter will be ready to report to a meeting of managers within a few days from now. What they will recommend may not have been decided on yet. It is said one member of the committee favors a legal contract under which the aid of the courts may be invoked to enforce its provisions, that some want a money pool, while others hold this would be too much in defiance of the Inter-State Commerce law, and think a monthly division of traffic on the per cent basis would be "just the thing." The latter would not be far from a money pool, but it is probable the railroad men are taking comfort from the recent decision by the United States Court at Topeka, Kas., and think there would not be much legal difficulty in the way of carrying out the proposed arrangement under the new light thrown by that decision on a hitherto dark subject.

The same remark may be made for the future as for the past. It is possible for railroad men to combine too much for their own good as well as for that of the country. No doubt they could save money by merging into one the present numerous associations, and if they would give the public the benefit of the saving, the result to themselves would ultimately be far better than the attempt to enforce a policy of combination for the purpose of raising rates. They ought to know by this time that the genius of the present age favors cheapness as a necessity to good patronage, and that both merchant and carrier thrive best when acting with an intelligent regard to the welfare of their patrons.

CLEVELAND AND THE EXTRA SESSION.

It is the impression of well-informed Democrats in New York City that Mr. Cleveland has made up his mind that an extra session of Congress will be necessary "because of the condition of the Treasury," and that he will state his intentions at the Reform club banquet next Saturday.

While it may suit Mr. Cleveland's purposes to assign the condition of the Treasury as the reason for convening the next Congress in March, the great work to be done will be the revision of the tariff in accordance with Democratic promises, so that the people may have cheap goods. And the sooner that work is done the less likelihood will there be of a deficiency of revenue. The danger which menaces the Treasury is this: If months are to go by without the adoption of a tariff policy by the Democrats, the custom-house receipts will dwindle steadily. The importers will cut their orders down to the lowest notch, for they know that consumers will buy as little as they can when they are convinced that prices will fall speedily. If the Democrats were not to repeal the McKinley law until early in 1894 the importations of dutiable goods during 1893 would be limited, and the receipts from customs would be very small. They will begin to drop off soon, for the goods coming in now are those ordered before the election.

It is certain that if a special session is not called and provision made promptly for the needs of the government there will be a deficiency in the Treasury, as has often been the case under Democratic administrations. How the Democrats will provide revenue is for them to say. The power is theirs now. The prevailing opinion among them seems to be that the best thing to do will be to reimpose the duty on sugar. That will furnish revenue. It will knock most of the reciprocity agreements in the head. It will protect the Louisiana sugar planters and it will enable the sugar trust to make a great profit on the stocks it may have on hand. The only objection is that it would be unpopular. The people have become accustomed to cheap sweetening and they relish it.

It would be more straightforward in Mr. Cleveland to call an extra session "in order that the pledges made to the people by my party and myself regarding the revision of the 'unconstitutional and robber' tariff may be kept." But the main thing is that he should call it. The Constitution of Illinois provides that the General Assembly when convened in special session shall consider only the subjects mentioned in the Governor's call. Congress is not thus limited. If the President convenes it "because of the condition of the Treasury" it cannot be prevented from taking up and disposing of the tariff question, in accordance with the instructions received from the people last month.

Mr. Cleveland should not hesitate to speak out frankly next Saturday. The Senators and Representatives, the importers, manufacturers, merchants, workingmen, and farmers are waiting impatiently for him to declare himself so that they may know when the new era will begin.

CHEAP WHEAT AND GOOD MONEY.

According to an article in the London *Daily News* the average price of wheat for the last ten months in the English markets is 40 per cent less than the average for 1878, the price having declined rather steadily during the last fourteen years. THE TRIBUNE has stated reasons for believing that a little more than half of this decline may be attributed to reduced charges for handling and transportation, the remainder being accounted for as a reduction in the prices paid to farmers in the Western States, whose offerings are claimed to be the chief cause of the decline abroad. A part of this lower price to the farmer is compensated by cheapening in the actual cost of production, but probably it is still true that he receives less pay for his labor in producing wheat than in 1878.

The farmers of the Western States have, therefore, reason to complain of low prices for their wheat, though only half as much cause for grumbling as have their British brethren. But if the English paper be correct in the statement that the decline abroad is due to the former it must be admitted they have brought it upon themselves by competing with each other. Individually they may not have been able to avoid this disastrous competition which all complain of, but collectively they have offered their grain so freely as to steadily depress prices on both sides of the Atlantic through a course of several years.

If this be so the remedy for their grievance is not to be found in the "cheap money," for which some of their number are reported to have been clamoring through the Alliance. If they got the kind of money asked for by their orators and resolution writers they would continue to compete, with the result of selling the grain at the lowest possible figures which would net a moderate profit to the average farmer. Then, in proportion to its plentifulness and cheapness, the "money" would not buy as much as the present kind of money will do, so that they would be worse off than before, and all the more so, as "cheap" money is apt to deteriorate in buying power while in the hands of the man who receives it in payment for his produce. It is a kind of stuff it does not pay to keep, and is especially dangerous to one who saves it up "for use in a rainy day."

If there is any one class which more than another is interested in having the money it receives and pays out the very best it is the farming class. If its members are forced to accept exceedingly low prices for what they have to sell it is of vital importance to them that the money they receive for it should have the maximum buying power, so that when they want to expend it each dollar will go as far as will the best dollar in existence. And inasmuch as the prices obtainable for wheat here seem to depend upon those paid for the property on the other side of the Atlantic, the good money that is paid for it there would be filtered through the hands of the bankers and brokers, who would take their own profit out of it in exchanging it for the poorer money paid to the farmer if he accepted anything not up to the international standard of value.

The farmers cannot get rich by the aid of cheap money, if by that is meant "money" which is cheap because it lacks the full purchasing power that is possessed by a dollar containing 25.8 grains of standard gold. And all experience shows that pieces of paper cannot retain that full purchasing power unless immediately convertible into the gold equivalent at the will of the holder. Any kind of silver or paper "money" that would not come up to that requirement would prove a delusion and a snare to those who trusted in it. It will be well if the farmers can obtain higher prices for their wheat, those prices being stated in terms of the dollar of full value, but they could gain nothing by receiving pay in a larger number of cheaper dollars, each of which was correspondingly depreciated in purchasing power.

THE ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

What is likely to prove one of the most important conferences of the last half of the nineteenth century will be held in London next Wednesday under the auspices of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture of Great Britain. Farmers' associations, labor unions, as well as chambers of agriculture, will send delegates to the gathering, which will be limited in number by the capacity of the hall alone. The occasion for the conference is the agricultural depression in England, Wales, and Scotland. It was the original intention that Sir Edward Grey, a Liberal member of Parliament, should preside, but that gentleman, having accepted office in the Gladstone Government, he is unavailable for Chairman, Mr. James Lowther, a Tory, will take his place. Mr. Lowther has already intimated that he will try to restrict the scope of the discussion, and he will be abetted in that policy by Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Akers Douglas, Mr. Jasper Moor, and other members of the landlord party. In a letter written recently Mr. Lowther deprecates discussion of radical land reform proposals which he says will have "a tendency to create division in the agricultural ranks at a moment when unity of action is of supreme importance." His idea and the idea of his landlord associates is that the remedy of agricultural depression must be found in protection, retaliatory tariffs, and federation with the British colonies. The Radical delegates on the other hand believe that the remedy is a rearrangement of the relations between English landlords and tenants on the same lines as the rearrangements between Irish landlords and tenants. There will be a powerful contingent to support this view of the case. Sir Charles Dilke and Herbert Gladstone are likely to take the lead on the Radical side. If they succeed their success will mark a new departure in British politics. The landlords are aware of the gravity of the crisis. They will be well represented at the conference of Wednesday, and they may be able to choke off the proposals of the Radicals. But there will be a stiff fight.

SOUTHERN Democratic Congressmen are beginning to demand that the promise of the party that the 10 per cent tax on the notes of State banks be repealed shall be carried out at once—that is at the extra session. They say with truth that it will not take long. A little bill of three lines will do the work. Representative Livingston of Georgia is one of the warmest advocates of immediate repeal, because the Legislature of his State has passed a wide-open banking law, and with the tax out of the way the issuing of wildcat could begin at once. But although nothing could be more definite than the pledge in the Democratic platform and although the proposed repeal had the implied approval of Mr. Cleveland, many of the Democratic Representatives from Northern States say that they will not vote to do away with the tax. That opposition amounts to nothing, however. Whenever there is a difference of opinion between Northern and Southern Democrats the former always yield. It has been so from the beginning. Even though that which the South demanded was injurious or offensive to Northern constituencies the Northern Democrats or the great majority of them always gave way. It is therefore pretty certain that this pledge in regard to the tax on State bank notes will be kept, because the South is unitedly in favor of it. The bank note engraving companies will have plenty of work next summer.

"ISN'T it rather a disagreeable piece of drudgery to go out and interview a man?" "No, sir," answered the reporter, with dignity. "It isn't drudgery at all. You've nothing to do but to ask him the questions and jot down his answers. He's the fellow that does the work."

GEN. DYRENFORTH may not have accomplished much, but he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has made more noise in the world than any other man on record except Wagner.

THE great dome of the Horticultural Building is the chrysanthemum of cupolas.

A BLACK Friday came to Jay Gould himself at last.

A SHERIFF hunted up Grover Cleveland the other day and served a summons on him, and now the grand jury of Queens County, N. Y., has indicted Gov. Flower for maintaining a nuisance. Is this the outcome of some infamous Republican conspiracy?

THE Christmas *Century* has more Madonnas than usual, which is saying a great deal.

IN Missouri they sell Shetland ponies by the perpendicular foot, and the purchaser has to pony up.

IF Mr. Ingalls of Kansas will step to the 'phone a moment a message to the effect that the Senatorial comet is not likely to strike him for the next thirty-three years will be talked in a low and confidential tone into his waiting ear.

MANY thousands of Democratic ex-Postmasters are quietly making arrangements to return to their old stamping-grounds next year.

As a step toward doing away with grade-crossing fatalities the railways now seem to be animated by a sincere desire to enter the city next year with elevated fares.

THE fact may have no bearing on World's Fair matters, but 1893 will exhibit its New Year in the most open and shameless way on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

LET Grover do his hunting while he can. After March 4 he'll be the hunted man.

EXPERIENCE has demonstrated that the cheapest and most effective way for a circus and menagerie to advertise itself is to let a wild animal escape now and then.

IT is asserted that an effort will be made at the coming session of Congress, with the consent and approval of the Hon. Bill Holman of Indiana, to set apart one page of the *Congressional Record* for the insertion of advertisements at the uniform and undeviating rate of $1.66⅔ per agate line, which is dirt cheap, considering the circulation of the paper.

PERSONALS.

Justice Field has been a member of the Supreme Court for about thirty years.

The Rev. Richard W. Wilson of Texas goes to jail for five years for horse stealing. He's lucky to save his neck.

The monument to the late Emperor of Russia at Moscow will be completed within a few months and next spring it will be dedicated. It has been for seven years in course of erection. The interior will be most sumptuously decorated, the chief object of interest being a colossal bronze statue of Alexander II.

The path to success for the recently-elected Governor of Kansas, Mr. Lewelling, lay along a canal. He drove on the Erie's tow-path in the sixties.

The Rev. Samuel Wakefield, aged 93, and his wife, aged 90, are a Latrobe, Ind., couple who have had 10 children and no death in the family in sixty-one years.

Barrett Browning, son of two famous poets, wrote verses of promise when he was 5 years old, and John Ruskin said he should be a great poet. He is a painter instead.

It is understood that Mrs. Lease has given the solemn pledge that, in the event of her election to succeed Mr. Perkins, she will not introduce tidies into the United States Senate.

George W. Childs has a cabinet of after-dinner coffee cups in his editorial sanctum and it is his graceful custom to offer every lady visitor to the office her choice of this very elegant china.

Chauncey M. Depew is authority for the statement that ex-Secretary Blaine before the Minneapolis convention said to him that, in his opinion, no Republican candidate for President could win this year.

Ex-Queen Natalie of Servia, who is fortunate to be the ex-Queen and not the Queen of such a confounded whelp as Milan, will hereafter live in winter at Biarritz and in summer at a chateau she is building at Bischineff.

Miss Katherine Tynan, who plays a prominent part in Irish literature and politics, is a general favorite in Dublin. She is engaged to be married, it is understood, to a member of Trinity College, but expects to continue her literary work without abatement.

Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts declined to approve a bill fixing his official compensation at $8,000 per annum, but signed it when it was made to provide the higher salary for his successor. He is now about to become an eight-thousand-dollar Governor, as his own successor.

FEW GOOD WORDS.

Buffalo *Express:* There is nothing admirable, nothing worthy of emulation in the career of Jay Gould.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Outside of his family circle there will be few tears shed over the death of Jay Gould.

Memphis *Commercial:* Perhaps Mr. Gould was not as black as he was painted. Few even of the worst men are.

Indianapolis *Sentinel:* He leaves to his country no legacy but an example to be shunned, a warning for the future.

St. Paul *Globe:* Has all his scheming and plotting and manipulating had any nobler purpose or effect than his own personal aggrandizement?

New York *Advertiser:* Jay Gould's place will not be filled by any one. Those who know George J. Gould well say he has not the capacity to manage the Gould millions as his father did.

Quincy *Herald:* He has been recognized as the embodiment of unscrupulous financial power, a wrecker and destroyer, a pirate on the commercial seas. And his reputation was no doubt deserved.

Detroit *Tribune:* Few men of equal eminence in any sphere of life could leave behind so small a void. His name is linked with no great enterprise, no public undertaking that did not fill the Gould coffers.

New York *Tribune:* Certainly this was not a career which in many of its aspects at least tended to make mankind better and happier, or which the world can afford to exalt as a model and an inspiration.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Jay Gould was not an ideal citizen, but he was a better one than any of the men who denounced him as a public enemy because he would not let them beat him in private speculation.

New York *World:* He has done nothing but to heap up money, often by dishonorable means, and leave it in trust for his children. It is not a great career. It is not an admirable character. It is not a death that will cause any public sorrow.

New York *Recorder:* It will have to be conceded, no doubt, that his character, as a whole, was not one to be held up for emulation and imitation to the youth of America. There were not enough of human sympathy and philanthropic impulse in it for that.

Indianapolis *Journal:* In the pursuit of his great schemes for the acquisition of wealth he was without conscience or remorse. In business transactions he was as devoid of moral sense as a bronze statue. In short, he was the very incarnation of the money-making spirit of the age.

New York *Sun:* Whether the death of Mr. Jay Gould is a loss or a gain to the community is a point upon which public opinion will be divided. By the great majority he has long been viewed as the incarnation of all that is evil and mischievous in his sphere of activity, and his removal will, therefore, be hailed as a blessing.

New York *Mail and Express:* His career illustrates the possibilities of American life. He came from the ranks of the poor and the obscure. He struggled for a common school education and for a common livelihood, and, like a multitude of our self-reliant, ambitious young Americans, he overcame adversity because he fought it with an unyielding determination to win.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette:* There is this to be said of the capital he accumulated: It was never so harvested as to be put away to rest, but it was placed so as to be active. His wealth was alive, and associated with intense industry. The income from it has been very large, and the sagacity that animated the policy of government of the vast fortune was extraordinarily clear and tenacious.

Detroit *News:* Gould was a masterful manipulator of great interests. One thing might be depended upon—that he never played the game for any one's benefit but his own. To benefit himself he has built up great systems of railroads and consolidated the greatest telegraph system in the world. Yet so peculiarly was his mind formed that he never hesitated to wreck for profit what he had built up for profit. Construction and destruction were mere incidents of life with him.

Cleveland *Leader:* His unscrupulous management of railroad properties which in any way came into his power caused much suffering. His path to enormous wealth was marked by the ruin of many fortunes. His deeds of cunning, unrestrained by honor, gave the whole body of American railway managers a bad name among bitterly disappointed European investors. From first to last the business career of Jay Gould was an unparalleled story of successful and wonderfully endowed avarice.

New York *Times:* A summary description of the method by which Gould's fortune was acquired can be conveyed only by such negative words as "wrecking," "depredation," and "looting," not by any words that denote the creation and enhancement of values. Any remarks upon him, now that he is dead, which do not sharply distinguish him from men who have acquired wealth in the pursuit of useful ends by honorable means, must have a corrupting and demoralizing effect upon the young men of the United States.

New York *Herald:* Mr. Gould's policy may be easily found. It is hidden under cover of an emphatic negative to the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" He played the game of life to win and he reckoned the possible ruin of thousands as a matter with which he had no concern. The example he set is a dangerous one to follow. The methods he adopted are to be avoided. His financial success, judged by the means by which it was attained, is not to be envied. His great wealth was purchased at too high a price.

CURRENT NOTES.

What the solar system needs now is a good stringent law for the punishment of vagrancy.—*Kansas City Star.*

Large muffs will be the style this winter, following the baseball fashion of the summer.—*Indianapolis News.*

No pawnbroker will undertake to guard young men from reckless dissipation, but he'll keep watch for them.—*Philadelphia Times.*

"Mudge is a great admirer of football, he says." "Indeed he is. Why, he never opens a jack-pot other than with a V."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"The first thing I must do," said the escaped convict, "is to get another suit. They will judge a man by his clothes in this world."—*Washington Star.*

Burglar—"Let me ask you one question?" Officer—"Certainly." Burglar—"Do you know if your gun is loaded?" Officer—"No." Burglar—"Then for God's sake don't shoot."—*Detroit Tribune.*

"The great problem that I have to deal with," said the keeper of the imbecile asylum, "is to find some occupation for the people under my charge." "Why not set them to inventing college yells?" asked the visitor.—*Buffalo Express.*

Charlie (sadly)—"Since you've been married, Tom, you never ask me to break bread with you." Tom—"There's a good reason for it, old fellow. You couldn't break the bread we have at our house; you couldn't do more than bend it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Collector—"I have called six times for the amount that is due from you, and have never been able to get it." X.—"Dear me! dear me! How sorry I am that you should have been put to so much trouble! Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. When I feel like paying the amount I'll call on you."—*Funny Folks.*

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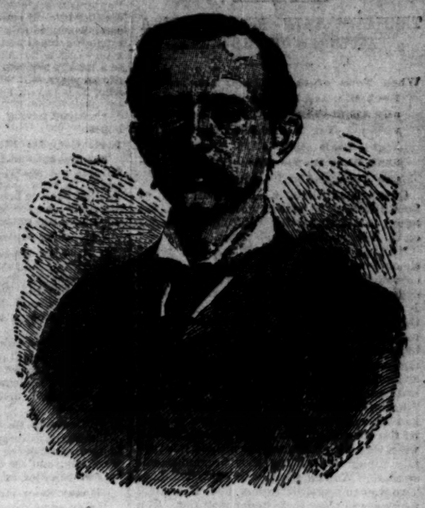

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STORY OF THE PANIC.

THRILLING TALE RELATED BY A PASSENGER ON THE SPREE.

When News of the Accident Reached the Deck Men and Women Rushed Frantically About—Lifeboats Prepared and Provisioned—Tar Barrel Used for a Signal Light—Paris Courts to Decide Who Shall Have the De Stuers Child—American Delegates to Talk Today.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 4.—Mr. Woodham of Southampton, a saloon passenger on the Spree, in describing the thrilling experience on the dismantled steamship says:

"The shock was tremendous. The vessel shook from stem to stern. Several of the electric lights went out. I thought it was a collision, and I rushed on deck half-clad. I found several women and gentlemen there. They were in their night-robes, rushing distractedly about and asking what had happened. While the Captain was endeavoring to calm them an officer rushed from below and announced that the bottom of the vessel had been stove in and that the vessel was filling with water. The Captain immediately had the bulkheads secured. The decks were by this time filled with scared passengers and when they were told that the afthold was rapidly filling with water they became panic-stricken. Women paced the deck sobbing. Two women lost their reason and it became necessary to place them under restraint. The Captain ordered the life boats prepared and provisioned.

"Just then a number of second cabin passengers rushed from below with life belts on and declared that the water had risen three feet above the cabin deck and that the staterooms were flooded. The pumps were not sufficient to cope with the inrush of water. The afterhold filled to a level with the third deck and water penetrated a compartment containing the French and Italian mails, which were badly damaged. The stern of the vessel was greatly sunk. So far as possible everything was removed, but a quantity of the luggage was submerged and could not be moved.

"Sails were set and the vessel drifted about fifty-three miles until Saturday evening, when a strolling wind took it northward again. Throughout the night there was an enormous swell, and the steamer rolled violently. Several of the passenger were knocked down and injured. One woman's arm was broken. Rockets were fired after dark every half hour in addition to the burning of torches. The night passed dismally. None dared to sleep. The weather became worse Sunday. There were tremendous seas, and the vessel lurched so that it began to look serious. Mr. Moody's prayer-meeting was the most solemn I have ever seen. Women wept bitterly and prayed for succor. From then the storm abated. The night was beautiful and clear. A tar barrel was burned on the promenade deck during the night and it lit the skies as far as the eye could reach. It was then that we were sighted by the Lake Huron. Its officers thought the Spree was afire."

The Spree lies at its moorings in the outer harbor. It draws thirty feet of water aft and eighteen forward. The pumps are kept constantly working. The bulkhead of the third compartment is badly strained but it is well secured. Until the divers report on the condition of the vessel's hull it cannot be decided what course will be taken. It is believed that an effort will be made to pump the water out of the two flooded compartments. A number of sacks of mail are still aboard the Spree. The could not be recovered in time to meet the Etruria. Dwight L. Moody, W. B. Moody, and twelve other passengers of the Spree, together with some of the mails, which were badly saturated with sea water, sailed today from here on the Etruria. The others, including Saturday's list, will proceed by the North German Lloyd steamship Havel Tuesday. The Spree will be placed in the Admiralty dock and will be examined by divers tomorrow.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 4.—In consequence of the disabled condition of the North German Lloyd steamer Spree of the New York line the Dresden, now in this port, will sail for New York Monday to take its place on that line. The Dresden will take a large cargo from New York and some from here. About 350 steerage passengers are booked at New York. The Braunschweig of the same line, also now in port, will sail from here Thursday for Bremen, taking the place of the Dresden.

AMERICAN DELEGATES TO BE HEARD.

Senator Allison Will Present Their Case to the Monetary Conference.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4.—[Copyright, 1892, by the Press Publishing company, New York World.]—Tuesday will be an important day in the International Monetary Congress. Then the Americans will give expressions to their views. Up to this time they have been bottled up. They are already preparing for the fray. At an informal conference tonight they concluded to allow Senator Allison to formulate the views of the American delegation. Each delegate will have his speech. It is likely the speeches will be as diplomatic as the conduct of the delegation has been, but it is not impossible that some members of the delegation may boil over and talk straight from the shoulder.

The American delegates have had much to contend with, in addition to the unfavorable comments of the American press, and some are growing restive under the general impression that the congress will adjourn without taking any definite action. Dana Horton was asked today for his opinion upon the value of this congress. He said: "Circumstances seem to preclude a diplomatic success, but the educational success is not to be despised. The work of education must be helped, not hindered. I have been engaged in this work sixteen years, and if the United States makes no more mistakes the future is safe."

The American delegates will be presented to the King of Belgium tomorrow.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The *Times*, speaking editorially on the monetary conference, says:

It is not going far to say that the monetary conference has already resulted in failure. When it was found that the Americans were not prepared to make the first move the conference kindly accommodated them. Mr. De Rothschild's proposals are a mystery unless he wished to force the Americans to realize and admit that, except there was universal bimetallism, there was no arrangement which would suit them.

CUSTODY OF THE DE STUERS CHILD.

Intricate Question to Be Settled by the Paris Courts—Becomes Insane Through Love.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Dec. 4.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A case of peculiar interest will shortly come before the Paris courts, resulting from the decree of divorce pronounced by South Dakota courts in favor of Mme. de Stuers, wife of the Minister of the Netherlands to Paris. By the Dakota decree the custody of the child was given to Mme. de Stuers, now Mrs. Elliott Zborowski, but the Chevalier de Stuers also instituted proceedings for divorce in a Holland court, which country awarded him the custody of the child, a girl, who is now in her father's hands. The question which the Paris courts will have to decide is whether the Dakota or the Dutch decree will be held valid. The child is now in the convent school of the Sacre Cœur here, where she was placed by her father. The mother has commenced proceedings to obtain custody of the child, and the Superior of the convent has been served with orders from the court to hold the girl until the question has been decided. Mrs. Zborowski has a strong position, from the fact that De Stuers appeared before the Dakota court, underwent a cross-examination, and was represented by counsel, whereas in the action before the Dutch court Mrs. Zborowski was not represented.

Goes Crazy with Love for Bernhardt.

A man was buried yesterday at Neuilly Sur Marne whose history is a curious one. Fifteen years ago Benotres was an industrious, toiling clerk in a city office. One evening he went to the Theater Francais and saw Bernhardt in "Hernani." He left the house madly in love with the great actress and dreamed of her all night. Next morning he wrote her offering his heart and hand. Sarah took no notice of the letter, but the next day she received a second, a third, and so on, every morning's mail bringing her a four-page love letter. Becoming tired of what she doubtless thought a practical joke, Sarah at last wrote to Benotres' superiors. The chief of the bureau went into Benotres' office and found him in the act of writing his forty-third love letter. Benotres was scolded severely and told he was making himself ridiculous, that he was a poor earth-worm in love with a star. This was too much for his already weakened mind. Soon afterwards it became neccessary to send him to a lunatic asylum, where he spent the last fifteen years, still writing love letters to Sarah, who, he believed, would one day be touched by his devotion, and where he died the other day without having lost either his love or his hopes.

Paris Gets Its First Snow of the Season.

The first snow of the season fell today. The fall was not heavy, however, and was accompanied by rain. Then the sky cleared and the weather became fine and cold. Temperature, 34° to 43°; barometer, 29.80 and rising; wind, northwest and moderate.

Swindler Wells Arrested at Havre.

C. H. Wells, whose swidling operations have already been told at length, has been arrested at Havre by the French police, who had been requested by the British police to take him into custody and hold him for extradition should he attempt to seek shelter in French territory.

How the New Council Will Be Made Up.

The new council of the Irish National Federation will consist of thirty county delegates, thirteen civic delegates, and the seventy-one anti-Parnellite members to the House of Commons.

Order to Be Restored in Samoa.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* has learned that the Governments of England, Germany, and the United States have agreed to restore order in Samoa.

Heavy Snow-storms in Great Britain.

Heavy snow-storms are reported throughout the kingdom, the mails are delayed and many sheep have died.

PAYEES OF THE THIERREE CHECKS.

Sensation Caused in Paris by the Publication of the Names.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The publication of the names of the payees of the Thierree checks has caused a sensation. Several other of the names have been found to be fictitious. M. Burfer, who is credited with receiving 20,000 francs, proves to be a clerk in the International Bank. He says that he remembers cashing the check in question from the fact that he indorsed it at the time, as is the custom with clerks, when checks are made payable to bearer. Four other payees are clerks employed. A. Boursier, another payee, is a clerk in the Reinach Bank. M. Chabert, who is credited with receiving a large amount, is an engineer by profession and mixes in politics.

Editor Drumont writes to *La Libre Parole* that neither he nor the Marquis de Mores received information concerning the Panama Canal company from ex-Minister Constans.

M. Henri Rochefort has written a letter refuting the evidence given by M. Martin before the committee of inquiry. M. Rochefort says that he had never had any relations with the Panama Canal company and never entered the company's office.

Albert Grevy, son of the late President, intends to write a letter to the Committee of Inquiry protesting against the placing of his name on the list of recipients of the Thierree checks. M. Cornelius Herseg, through whom the names of the payees of the checks became known, is the editor of *La Lumiere Electrique* and has a great reputation in the scientific world. He is a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. In the list of payees of the Thierree checks appears the name of M. Chevellard, a clerk employed by the dynamite company of which Minister Barbe was Chairman. He is credited with checks amounting to 450,000 francs. Several newspapers assert that M. Barbe was the actual recipient of money. It is reported that the check made payable to M. Burfer was intended for M. Proust.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "M. Thierree must have been joking when he declared that the checks were too important to be surrendered without a warrant. The payees are mostly bankers, stock brokers, merchants, and private persons. One of them is an American. M. Herz is well known and esteemed. It seems that Baron Reinach did not scruple to pay his debts to M. Herz with the Panama Canal company, and there is no reason why M. Herz should not have taken the money. He is a wealthy man and is known for his business enterprise.

LEGALISTA ARMY HAS DISBANDED.

Troops Have Been Paid Off—Blockade Is Raised and Traffic Resumed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 4.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The troops of the Legalista army have been paid off and the bulk of the army has been disbanded. Railway traffic between Caracas and La Guayra has been resumed and the road is taxed to its fullest capacity in removing the accumulated freight. As a result of the raising of the blockade prices of the necessities of life have fallen materially. The road between Puerto Cabello, Tucacas, and Valencia has also been put in running order, and it is hoped that the trains will be running to Barquisemeto by New Year's day.

Yellow-fever still exists at La Guayra, but the mortality shows a marked decrease.

The import duty on firearms and ammunition has been increased 50 per cent.

A recent decree of the government is calculated to encourage direct communication between the Islands of Neuva Esparta and the Antilles. It gives a rebate of 30 per cent on all foreign merchandise introduced through the Port of Juan Greig.

The Foreign Office has made public the following diplomatic appointments: Dr. Carlos Elizando, Chargé d'Affaires at Lima; Colenderico Saftig, Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin; Señor Campi, Chargé d'Affaires at San Domingo; Juan de Dios Peza, Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico; and Joaquin Vallarino, Consul to Panama.

The Capital of the State of Miranda has been located at Bolivia, formerly Villa de Cura. La Guayra has been temporarily placed in the federal district.

HIS PROTESTS ARE RECALLED.

The Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires No Longer Opposed to the Protocol.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Dec. 4.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—It is reported at Santiago that while Peru has in some measure withdrawn its objections to the protocol between that country and Chile, Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires San Juan energetically recalls his protests against some of the clauses in the Bacourt-Errazuriz protocol. His protests will prove unavailing, however, as the protocol has passed both Houses of Congress, been signed by President Montt, and is now law.

The commission appointed by Congress to consider the question of nitrate lands recommends the passage of a law authorizing the President to call for tenders for a three years' lease of all such lands in Tarapaca owned by the republic.

Bolivian Finance Minister Guerra has resigned. The Bolivian Congress has been holding secret sessions for the consideration of the relations between Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Argentina.

The Bolivian Government has issued a proclamation which obliges all adult males to work two days annually on the public roads. President Baptista is in daily receipt of letters denouncing his government as tyrannical.

Reports have been received at La Paz of great uprising of Indians, and much anxiety is felt for the safety of frontier towns.

LOUIS KOSSUTH SAID TO BE DYING.

At the Age of 90 the Great Hungarian Is Passing Away at Turin.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Turin says that Louis Kossuth is dying. The great Hungarian celebrated his 90th birthday Sept. 19.

CHOLERA RIOTERS SENTENCED.

Twenty-three Go to the Gallows and Fifty-six to Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 4.—The trial by court martial of the persons concerned in the cholera riots in Saratoff in July last has ended. Twenty-three of the prisoners were sentenced to be hanged and fifty-six to be imprisoned in Siberia.

Crown Prince of Roumania Gets $60,000.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 4.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted urgency for the discussion of the proposal to grant Prince Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, $60,000 yearly. It is provided that half of this sum must be assigned by the Crown Prince to Princess Marie of Edinburg on the occasion of his marriage to her.

CABINET TALK AGAIN.

CLEVELAND'S RETURN WILL REVIVE SPECULATION.

Belief That the President-Elect Has Reached a Number of Conclusions During His Absence—He and Hill Drifting Apart—A Conference Friday—Departure from Broadwater Island—Talk of Party Reorganization in Indiana by Judge Gresham's Friends—Nebraska's Vote.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Grover Cleveland's return from his outing on Broadwater Island will lend fresh impetus to Cabinet conjecture and Senatorial speculation. Barring accidents, Mr. Cleveland will be back tomorrow.

It is thought by Mr. Cleveland's friends that he has made up his mind about many things during his absence, and that he has definitely settled his policy with reference to his Cabinet, the United States Senatorship, when an extra session should be called, and the extent to which changes shall be made in Federal offices here.

The impression is that, instead of becoming more cordial in their relations, Mr. Cleveland and Senator Hill are drifting further apart. Curiosity as to what Mr. Cleveland will do about the Senatorship is almost tense.

Mr. Cleveland toward the end of this week will hold his own conference with Democratic leaders as to shaping the policy of the party after March 4. He will probably put in a busy Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The men in whom he reposes great confidence will all be here to attend the Reform club dinner, and some of them will come a day in advance of the feast in order to discuss fully with the President-elect the various phases of the situation. Mr. Whitney will not go to the dinner, but he will be in the city. Chairman Harrity is coming over from Philadelphia, and will be one of the Reform club's guests. Senators Carlisle and Mills, William R. Morrison, ex-Gov. Campbell, Don M. Dickinson, and a host of leaders from the South and West will be in the city.

The demand from the West is growing louder. Mr. Cleveland's threat to condemn to the "demnition bowwows" any one who mentioned office to him before March 4 has not had a restraining effect on the Illinois delegation. "The irrepressible Chicago crowd want the earth," said a National committeeman today. "They have a man for every place in the Cabinet." The friends of William R. Morrison are urging him for any Cabinet position which may be lying around loose and unmortgaged. Admirers of Benjamin T. Cable are pushing him for the position of Secretary of the Navy in view of the fact that he has had much nautical experience on the Mississippi. Friends of National Bank President J. W. Doane of Chicago demand that he be made Secretary of the Treasury, says the *Herald*. Illinois has cords of other Cabinet material in reserve if this list does not hit the nail on the head.

OFFICIAL COUNT IN NEBRASKA.

Figures Showing the Strength of the Populists in That Western State.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 4.—Following are the official returns of the State by counties:

COUNTIES.	1888. Harrison, Rep.	1888. Cleveland, Dem.	1892. Harrison, Rep.	1892. Cleveland, Dem.	1892. Weaver, Pop.
Adams	1,926	1,282	1,620	320	1,424
Antelope	1,405	584	825	175	974
*Banner	......	......	197	29	181
Blaine	146	96	61	23	63
Boone	1,188	598	887	188	994
*Boyd	......	......	528	184	457
Boxbutte	717	556	416	229	493
Brown	1,075	542	363	74	330
Buffalo	2,323	1,375	1,864	377	2,046
Butler	1,474	1,495	1,099	441	1,382
Burt	1,627	613	1,332	178	864
Cass	3,041	2,913	2,173	723	1,593
Cedar	585	640	710	226	888
Chase	733	417	355	84	454
Cheyenne	1,687	1,114	503	231	365
Cherry	753	540	499	152	474
Clay	2,087	995	1,624	232	1,377
Colfax	780	1,040	612	569	665
Cuming	1,038	1,316	844	578	1,018
Custer	2,772	1,501	1,810	263	2,175
Dakota	706	896	394	170	603
Dawes	1,128	656	803	190	717
Dawson	1,084	614	1,188	182	1,070
*Deuel	......	......	250	101	213
Dixon	888	627	665	339	632
Dodge	1,850	2,245	1,445	911	1,399
Douglas	10,142	10,810	10,702	2,904	8,338
Dundy	545	290	362	55	378
Fillmore	1,917	1,313	1,541	276	1,483
Franklin	885	558	597	88	848
Frontier	1,040	587	706	85	904
Furnas	1,316	647	905	104	1,097
Gage	3,533	2,641	3,323	880	1,975
Garfield	235	122	134	17	175
Gosper	670	368	358	85	520
Grant	42	49	49	11	50
Greeley	515	569	298	159	558
Hall	1,905	1,509	1,546	392	1,366
Hamilton	1,730	988	1,207	265	1,162
Harlan	1,004	431	568	101	802
Hayes	515	320	345	79	329
Hitchcock	826	436	495	76	618
*Hooker	......	......	11	5	32
Holt	1,985	1,532	1,002	233	1,191
Howard	916	963	537	329	855
Jefferson	1,742	1,001	1,038	318	953
Johnson	1,252	947	1,150	234	913
Kearney	1,055	667	819	125	975
Keya Paha	636	338	203	80	377
Keith	319	263	210	98	243
*Kimball	......	......	109	24	82
Knox	1,038	706	957	326	760
Lancaster	5,673	3,508	5,858	1,283	3,479
Lincoln	1,154	726	969	168	1,156
Logan	206	149	127	26	122
Loup	204	58	115	18	100
Madison	1,375	1,154	1,186	435	1,157
Merrick	1,139	639	850	143	835
*McPherson	......	......	30	13	28
Nance	634	369	614	87	725
Nemaha	1,425	1,094	1,105	367	1,153
Nuckolls	1,250	742	990	159	1,290
Otoe	1,996	2,137	1,591	937	1,574
Pawnee	1,296	645	1,266	231	699
Perkins	645	402	328	89	471
Pierce	425	447	396	257	508
Phelps	1,238	355	768	96	1,042
Platte	1,232	1,627	897	665	1,275
Polk	949	480	733	126	1,104
Red Willow	1,154	565	807	159	833
Richardson	2,080	1,888	1,928	402	1,569
*Rock	......	......	343	52	221
Saline	2,108	1,746	1,704	500	1,284
Sarpy	657	875	583	351	521
Saunders	2,140	1,806	1,466	559	1,948
*Scott's Bluff	......	......	217	45	173
Seward	1,800	1,658	1,330	763	1,165
Sheridan	1,007	699	644	163	964
Sherman	706	561	453	122	638
Sioux	285	292	139	90	192
Stanton	442	467	381	242	399
Thayer	1,389	1,060	1,261	356	957
Thomas	80	78	35	36	22
*Thurston	......	......	470	78	184
Valley	828	525	579	145	748
Washington	1,299	971	1,068	517	721
Wayne	613	433	676	271	576
Webster	1,315	749	1,029	169	1,009
Wheeler	289	126	122	19	149
York	2,248	1,111	1,917	219	1,489
Total	108,072	80,552	87,213	24,943	82,256

Harrison's plurality, 27,520.
Harrison's pluralities: Over Weaver, 4,957; over Cleveland, 62,270.
*Unorganized in 1888.

HE LEAVES BROADWATER ISLAND.

President-Elect Cleveland Starts on His Northern Journey.

EXMORE, Va., Dec. 4.—A warm, bright sun, a moderate breeze, and an almost unruffled sea combined to make the last day spent by Mr. Cleveland upon Broadwater Island approximately perfect. A last walk along the beach, a final drive over the north end of the island, and an early dinner briefly tell the story. The little party then gathered a cheerful fire of pine knots in the great hall of Mr. Merrill's cottage and devoted the time to social conversation until the hour of departure arrived. Divine services were not conducted in the little island church today, but the regular Sunday-school was held this afternoon. A telegram was sent to C. B. Jefferson at New York, requesting him to have Mr. Cleveland's valet meet the 7:50 a. m. train tomorrow morning for the purpose of taking charge of the dog and baggage belonging to the President-elect. Private car No. 21, on which Mr. Cleveland left Exmore, is a large, heavily built old fashioned coach. It was in this car that President Lincoln was conveyed from Philadelphia to Washington for his second inauguration and his remains were transported from Washington to Springfield, Ill., after his assassination. The heating apparatus and kitchen are located in the front end of the car. At the rear end is a large drawing-room, which is furnished with two red plush sofas, four upholstered willow chairs, and a large square oak extension table. The sleeping apartment prepared for Mr. Cleveland was furnished with a small oak bedstead. Ben Hooker, who has had charge of this car for twenty-two years, will attend to the culinary wants of the President-elect. Mr. Cleveland boarded the Sunshine shortly before 3 o'clock, in order that the trip to Willis Landing might be made before nightfall, as some portions of the channel are exceedingly intricate and difficult to navigate. The passage was made without accident, and upon arriving at the wharf the party remained on board the steamer. At 6:15 Mr. Cleveland left the yacht. Forty people were gathered upon the landing. He shook hands with half a dozen women, then entered a carriage, and was driven to the station. At 6:35 the little party entered the private car. The curtains were tightly drawn, a porter was stationed to guard each entrance to the car, and every arrangement for the journey north was completed. Before leaving the island it is said that Mr. Cleveland announced his intention of returning to Broadwater early next May to fish for drumheads. During the four hours that Mr. Cleveland's car lay on the siding a number of residents were received by him. Nothing in the nature of a demonstration was attempted.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 4.—From an intimate friend of Mrs. Cleveland it is learned that the President-elect is expected here tomorrow afternoon, possibly on the 3:40 o'clock train; if not on that train, then on the 5:15. The President-elect, so it is said, remains at the Freeman cottage until Wednesday or Thursday, when he will return to New York with Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth. Mrs. Cleveland will remain in New York for a few days, when she will leave for the West, where she proposes to spend two weeks. Whether the President-elect will accompany Mrs. Cleveland on her Western trip cannot be learned.

REORGANIZATION IN INDIANA.

Movement Likely to Be Inaugurated by Friends of Judge Gresham.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—There is to be a complete reorganization of the Republican party in this State with a view to maintaining the party enthusiasm and also uniting the discordant factions that have existed since before the renomination of President Harrison. This movement, it is announced, will be inaugurated by the friends of Judge Gresham. The pronounced Gresham leaders took off their coats and did valiant work for Mr. Harrison at the last election, but they frankly admit that the body of the Gresham voters in Indiana either voted the Populist ticket or staid away from the polls altogether. The increased vote in Indiana over 1888 was about 23,000. On the 1888 basis the Republicans should have increased 48 per cent of this, and their total vote on that estimate should have reached 273,000. On the same estimate the Democratic figures should have been 271,000. The actual count, however, gave the Democrats 262,000 and the Republicans only 255,000. Thus the Democrats lost 9,000 and the Republicans 18,000 from their best ante-election estimate. Of these 27,000 votes in all, the prohibitionists took 3,000 and the People's Party 19,000, leaving a residue of 5,000 stay-at-home votes. Of the stay-at-homes the Democrats are given 1,500 which would leave 7,500 votes depended upon by them that went to Weaver, presuming that Bidwell drew nothing from that party. This would leave nearly 12,000 Populist votes that are drawn from the Republicans. Judge Gresham's friends who are still warmly supporting him, declare that 10,000 of these at least represent the disaffected Republican voters that refused to vote for Harrison, and yet could not come to voting for Cleveland, compromising on the People's party candidate. It is now argued that this 10,000, with the 3,500 stay-at-home Republicans, are still at heart Republicans and can be won back by proper organization. Even among the soldier vote the falling off, according to the best estimate of Pension Agent Insley, a warm friend of the President, was most noticeable. The total amount of pensions distributed to soldier residents of Indiana the coming year will reach $12,000,000, yet with this enormous extent of favors, a great portion of which has come from President Harrison's administration, men able to compute the old soldier vote declare the old soldiers failed to give the Republican ticket anything like the support expected. Gresham men ascribe this condition almost solely to President Harrison's personality. Mr. Harrison's friends, on the other hand, while openly condemning the ungratefulness displayed, are loath to admit the claim. However, it is universally admitted that organization on a new basis must be effected, and matters are so arranging themselves that this work will be brought about by Mr. Gresham's friends, who are the young men of the party.

CONTEST COMING FROM MONTANA.

Republicans Will Not Meekly Submit to the Choice of a Democratic Senator.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—It now seems certain that the next United States Senator from Montana will have to defend a contest for his seat before that body. The Democrats elected thirty-five members of the Senate and House. It takes thirty-six to elect a United States Senator. One more vote was wanted. An obliging Canvassing Board in Choteau County assumed high judicial powers and threw out the entire vote of Box Elder Precinct, thus changing a small plurality for Leech, Republican, into a small plurality for Hamilton, Democrat. The defense of this action is that there were presented to the official canvassers the affidavits of about twenty half-breed Cree Indians to the effect that they voted at Box Elder and were paid by a Republican for so doing. In the face of a decision by the Supreme Court of the State that "the canvassers having decided that the documents are legal and authentic, judges are not permitted by the statutes generally in force in the United States to go behind the returns for any purpose, but are required to canvass the returns as ministerial officers strictly in accordance therewith. All other questions are to be tried before the tribunal invested with jurisdiction of cases of contested elections." No sooner had this violation of law been made known than Democratic millionaires and political bosses started up on all sides, candidates for the Senate. The Republicans of Montana know that affidavits can be secured from Cree Indians to any effect for a little whisky and less cash. They know that the Choteau Canvassing Board knowingly violated the law. The Auditor of the State makes up the roll of members of the House and calls that body to order, and it is a safe prediction that Hamilton of Choteau will not assist in the preliminary organization. After that body is organized he can make a contest for a seat if he cares to. The attempt to steal a majority is so rank that Marcus Daly's newspaper, the Anaconda *Standard*, Bourbon to the core, is clamorous in its denunciation of the infamy, and incessant in its protests against Democratic participation in any such theft. Congressman Dixon, a Democrat, himself an avowed candidate for the Senate, is on record in a Democratic newspaper, the Great Falls *Tribune*, as saying: "I think the board exceeded their rights in the matter."

DEMOCRATIC APPEAL FOR AID.

Indicted Election Judges in Arkansas Need Money for Their Defense.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—John M. Rose, Chairman of the Pulaski County Democratic Central committee, has issued the following address:

To the Democrats of Pulaski County: Several of the Democratic election judges of this county have been indicted by the United States grand jury for alleged offenses against the election laws at the November election. The charges were trumped up to gratify the malice of the chief supervisor and to enable Republican officials to make fees for the remainder of their terms. It was part of the plan to have these men tried without an opportunity for defense, but Judge Williams declined to take part in the scheme or allow his court to be used as an instrument for oppression. But these men must be defended. They are poor and the expense of making their defense will be ruinous to them. They are indicted simply because they are Democrats, and I ask the Democrats of this county to make a party matter of it and see that they are defended properly. I have secured the services of J. W. House to defend them and I ask the Democrats of the county to each send me a small contribution for a defense fund for these men and any others that the malice of defeated Republican officials may cause to be arrested.

Philadelphians Against Sunday Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—"We may lose $25,000 a season by not playing ball Sunday," said Al Reach of the Philadelphia club today, "but so long as I have influence our club will not play Sunday games at home or abroad. It is wrong morally and I am opposed to it." Col. John I. Rogers, the other owner of the Philadelphia club, was equally vehement in his opinion on Sunday ball. "It is not right to earn money Sunday," said Col. Rogers, "and the Philadelphia team shall not be allowed to do it. I do not think Cleveland will try the experiment, and I can hardly think the managers of the Chicago club really mean to permit their men to play. Spalding always held for six days, and these people will make a mistake if they play Sunday."

Illness of a Chicagoan.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—A. K. Styles of Chicago is at the Twentieth Street Infirmary suffering from a stroke of vertigo. He fell in the streets last evening.

IT WILL BE PRIVATE.

CHANGE OF THE PLANS REGARDING GOULD'S FUNERAL.

No One Will Be Admitted to the House Unless a Friend of the Family—Even the Trip to the Cemetery Will Be Made in Secrecy That the Crowd May Not Follow—Those Who Will Be Present—Clergymen Speak of the Baneful Influences of the Financier.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Fifth avenue is usually promenaded by crowds of men and women on a pleasant Sunday, but today the thoroughfare of fashion was much more crowded than usual, particularly in the vicinity of Forty-seventh street. The square, solidly built mansion in which was lying the lifeless body of Jay Gould was the magnet which attracted the throngs.

Russell Sage called at 3:30 p. m. When he came out Mr. Sage said he had had a look at the face of his dead friend and it was natural. Mr. Gould might almost have been sleeping and there was not a wrinkle in the skin. The body was still in Mr. Gould's room on the second floor over the conservatory in what was practically a casket covered with black cloth. It would be placed in the burial casket tomorrow morning, Mr. Sage said, and be carried down to the parlor, where the face would be viewed by the friends and public after the funeral services were over.

As to how many would be present at the services, Mr. Sage said he feared the two parlors, to which acquaintances of the dead man would be admitted, and the dining-room, where the family and intimate friends would sit, would not hold over 200 persons. He was sorry the house was so small, because there were a great many who had known Mr. Gould who would like to pay their last respects. Because of this it had been decided to permit the personal friends of Mr. Gould who were unable to get into the house during the funeral services to pass in afterward and look on Mr. Gould's face.

Mr. Sage said that Abraham Gould, the brother of Jay Gould, and the sisters, Mrs. Palen, who lives at Tuckgunk, Pa., and Mrs. Northrup, who lives at Camden, N. J., had not arrived in this city. They are expected tomorrow morning, as are also a number of Mr. Gould's friends from other cities, including directors of the Union Pacific railroad from Boston, officials of the Missouri Pacific railroad from St. Louis, and other railroad men. Mrs. Lorthrup, a third sister of Mr. Gould, who is the wife of a minister in Los Angeles, Cal., will not be present, as she cannot make the journey in time for the funeral. Those who are expected from St. Louis tomorrow are: Assistant General Manager George C. Smith, General Solicitor J. P. Cochran, General Auditor G. C. Warner, and Local Treasurer D. S. H. Smith. Joseph H. Millard, a Western director of the Union Pacific road, is coming from Omaha.

The plans have been changed and the funeral is not to be public. Being in the house, it would be entirely impossible to accommodate the many who from interest or curiosity would be drawn to the funeral were it public. The general public is not expected to attend the funeral, and no provision will be or can be made for them. None but friends and relatives are expected, but they will be made welcome. Others will probably not be allowed to enter should they present themselves. It is an entire mistake to suppose that the funeral is to be given any general publicity or that the house will be open to all who may desire to come.

The Services.

The program for the Gould funeral services is as follows:

Anthem by choir.
Hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."
Presbyterian burial services.
Hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."
Prayers.
Benediction.

The friends will be permitted to pass in review beside the casket, and then the family will descend from the upper floor and bid farewell to the remains of the father, brother, grandfather, and the coffin will be sealed. It is the hope of the family that the public will make no attempt to follow the last sad journey to Woodlawn Cemetery, and for this reason neither the time of starting nor the route to be taken will be made known. The former will be an early hour Tuesday. The family will go by carriage instead of train in order to escape the possibility of a crowd at the Grand Central Station.

There will be ten carriages in the funeral train, and a partial list of those who are expected to fill them is as follows:

First carriage—Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and children.
Second carriage—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould.
Third carriage—Misses Helen M. and Anna Gould.
Fourth carriage—Messrs. Howard and Frank Gould.
Fifth carriage—Mrs. Northrop, Mrs. Palen, and Mr. Abraham Gould.
Sixth carriage—Dr. and Mrs. Munn.
Seventh carriage—Dr. and Mrs. Shrady.
Eighth carriage—Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage.

Among the others who have received invitations to go to the cemetery are Judge John P. Dillon, John T. Terry, S. H. H. Clarke, and Chancellor MacCracken, who will conduct the simple services at the grave.

MISERY CAUSED BY JAY GOULD.

Dr. Sturtevant of Galesburg Criticises the Millionaire's Career.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Dr. Sturtevant, pastor of the First Church, devoted his morning sermon to Jay Gould. He described Gould as the man who, by the misery that he caused, has made many women cry and men pray. He affirmed that the foundation of Gould's wealth was dishonestly laid and that Wall street honor is a peculiar thing. The evil influence of Gould's methods he described as more lasting than that either of Aaron Burr or Jefferson Davis, through the fortunes that he had wrecked. Gould had brought misery to more men, women, and children than did Burr. Gould corrupted the moral sense of the Nation, causing people to believe that money gained, no matter how, is all right. He was the leading man of the great corrupting movement during the last few years that has led to so many defalcations and brought disgrace to so many men, trusted before their fall. Wealth acquired as was Gould's gives an impetus to the socialistic feeling. In closing Dr. Sturtevant reminded the young men that Jay Gould's hand is now empty.

SOCIETY PARTLY RESPONSIBLE.

A Yale Professor Tells of the Evil That the Millionaire Wrought.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, instructor of Political Economy at Yale, addressed the Y. M. C. A. meeting of the university this evening on the subject, "Jay Gould," taking for his text Exodus xxx., 14. He said:

Without palliating the evil in a life like this let us see how far we as communities are responsible for it. In the period subsequent to the Civil War licenses reigned as in the days following the French Revolution. In the race for power and ambition groups of financiers arose, of which Vanderbilt and Gould are distinctive types. I do not mean to canonize Vanderbilt, but his services in providing a means of making money were directed toward uplifting humanity. But the other type, of which Drew, Fisk, and Gould were chief representatives, accumulated fortunes by mismanagement and false representations. Gould was unlike the others in two salient respects. He was as far from the hypocrisy of the one as from the libertinism of the other, and society sanctioned his schemes. The game of making money was recognized in this instance because it was successful. In Gould's case the game was played with infringements, avoided only when the umpire was looking.

Plainly speaking, he used official positions to defraud those who had especially trusted him, but that is not all. He robbed not only the investor but society. Many a man among you would be glad to go into Wall street and get rich by just such methods as did Gould. His crime did not arise so much from immorality as from a false system of ethics. Society must take its share in this abuse of trust with Gould, though he with his far-sightedness and intelligence must bear the greater share. Not a burglar or murderer in the land has it in his power to do the evil that many a financier in good and regular standing has done and does still do. Dante puts into the inner circle of those who wronged nature most violently Cahors, the Wall street of ancient times, and Sodom.

GOULD'S VISITS TO CHICAGO.

He Staid at the Grand Pacific and Was a Model Hotel Guest.

Mr. Vidal, the clerk and linguist of the Grand Pacific Hotel, related his reminiscences of Jay Gould yesterday.

"I remember perfectly well," said he, "the first time Mr. Gould was a guest of the Grand Pacific. It was a good many years ago, and some big convention had filled the house full of people. I heard that Jay Gould was here and I had a great curiosity to see him, but I did not spot him. At last a man walked up to me and asked me how to reach a place on Ohio street. I told him to walk up to Washington street, take the horse-car to Ohio street, and then walk to his destination. He asked me if the place could not be reached just as well with a carriage. I told him that it could, of course, and asked him if he was a guest. He replied that he was and that he was in Room 19. 'Then you are Mr. Gould,' I said. He said he was and I called a carriage for him. That was my introduction to Jay Gould.

"After that Mr. Gould stopped with us perhaps a dozen times on his way to and from the West, and I had ample opportunity to notice the man and I improved it. On all these occasions he was the simplest, plainest, and most unobtrusive man I ever saw for a distinguished man and a model guest. He would walk up to the counter and register, without looking to the right or left, and would come again and pay his bill just like anybody else. He always took a good room on the parlor floor, but instead of ringing for servants every hour like some people with less means he generally waited on himself. He never cared to have meals served in his room, but preferred to sit with the other guests in the dining-room. He used to come down to the office early in the morning, walk over to the news stand and buy a newspaper, and then go off and sit down by some early morning tramp and read it. He was a small man and could not have weighed more than 110 pounds. He was always plainly but neatly attired, and his manner was quiet and courteous. He never used tobacco or liquor, and was a light eater. He gave as little trouble as any man that ever stopped here, and my recollections of him are all pleasant. Two years ago he began to make his tours on special trains and in his own private car, and consequently passed through Chicago without stopping. About eighteen months ago, when he made that wonderfully quick run from Omaha to Chicago on the Northwestern road, he sent for Mr. Drake, who went to the depot, and was introduced to his children who were with him, but he went on East without stopping. On other visits he was generally accompanied by one or two railroad men."

REASONS FOR WORDEN'S REMOVAL.

Precipitated by the Protest of a City Check—Rumors Have Been Going.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 4.—The suspension of City Controller Frank E. Worden by Mayor William Dickman yesterday was precipitated by the protest at one of the banks of a city check of $5,000 which had been authorized by the Controller, there being only about $1,000 on deposit to the credit of the city. The formal notice served by Mayor Dickman is as follows:

Matters concerning your acts as Controller have come to my knowledge that lead me to believe that you are not administering the office you hold to the best interest of the taxpayers of the city. As the Chief Executive is responsible to the people of the city, I consider it my duty to suspend you from the office of Controller without pay until the Council can take action on this suspension.

Rumors have been current for many months that the administration of the office of the Board of Public Works was not creditable to its members. Besides miles of pavements and sewers, a bridge costing $50,000 was built, and it was more particularly upon this job that gossip was busy. The Board of Public Works and the other city officials, with the Mayor at their head, soon were at loggerheads and there was a constant fight in which the public, through the papers, took an active part. Finally, about two months ago, Mayor Dickman demanded the Controller's instant resignation. As a reason for such demand the Mayor told him of certain things that he had heard referred to certain unexplained phases in public matters, expressed to him his want of confidence, and told him flatly that the best interest of the city required his resignation. Mr. Worden pleaded for time. The Mayor waited until yesterday and the blow fell. When asked the specific charges against Worden the Mayor declined to give them, but said they would be presented in due time. The only statement he would make is as follows:

The whole matter is now in the hands of the Council. I can only suspend a public officer subject to the action or satisfaction of the Council. If it is required that I make my charges I will do so at the proper time. It is enough to say now that the relations between the Mayor and the Controller have not been conducive to the best interests of public affairs. I have not been in the Controller's office in four months, and during that time have dealt with him only through formal official channels. My confidence in him has been shaken so that I could not, with justice to my conscience and respect to myself, allow him to retain his office any longer while I am Mayor of the city and responsible for its administration of affairs.

Worden declares that the Mayor has no right to suspend him and will demand a trial. His successor will not be appointed by the Mayor until the Council has taken action on the matter.

Free Importation of American Vines.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—Royal decrees are published permitting the free importation of American vines to repair the losses caused by the phylloxera in the growing districts of Spain. The districts mentioned are Barcelona, Almeria, Grenada, Seville, Salamanaca, Zamora, Orenz, Lugo, Malaga, Gerona, and the Balearic Islands.

Skull Crushed by a Bucket of Brick.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Albert Smith was killed here this afternoon. He was at work in a well and a bucket of brick fell a distance of twenty feet, striking him on the head and crushing his skull.

Pianomakers' National Union.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—It is learned here that the pianoforte-workers of Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other centers of the pianoforte manufacturing industry have decided to organize a national union.

A SOCIETY BELLE.

The Beautiful Miss Marlatt of Oxford, N. J.

What She Has to Say on a Very Interesting Subject.

Her Remarks Deeply Concern All Women.

Oxford, N. J., is the home of many beautiful ladies, but none fairer than Miss Emma Marlatt, who is a recognized belle and known and loved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

She had the grave misfortune to be afflicted with a most serious complaint which rendered her parents and friends very anxious in regard to her state of health. Physician after physician was consulted, but without the slightest benefit, until at last, having been recommended to use a certain remedy, the sufferer and her parents were all amazed at the suddenness of the cure it effected.

Doubtless Miss Marlatt's friends will be overjoyed at her recovery and restoration to sound health and strength, and we are sure the public generally will read with deep interest her description of how that health was so marvelously regained.

MISS EMMA MARLATT.

"I have been a sufferer for ten years," she said, "and the victim of a large tumor weighing 20 pounds, which I had removed, and I suffered untold agony for many months after.

"I tried the skill of many physicians, all of whom utterly failed to give me any relief.

"I then used that wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and after using a few bottles I was entirely cured.

"To those who have been suffering from various diseases and have failed to find any relief I am today a living testimony and witness to the wonderful and marvelous curative powers of this great medicine. To persons suffering from various diseases I earnestly recommend the use of this remedy if they would be cured. For further information I will willingly, cheerfully, and promptly respond."

Can there be any invalid or sick person who will hesitate for an instant after reading the above, to at once use this remarkable medicine, which can perform such wonderful cures? We do not understand how any hesitation can be possible on the part of sufferers, for this is proof positive that the remedy will cure. We certainly join Miss Marlatt in advising all who need a remedy to get it at the druggists at once. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and is the discovery and prescription of the famous DR. GREENE, Of 35 West Fourteenth-st., New York. The noted specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, who in all cases can be consulted free of charge, either by calling upon him or by writing him a letter about the case.

The Divorce Lawyers

Can tell queer stories; but they all agree—and the evidence proves it—that there is no business for them in families that use

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

When you find contented and happy families take a peep at their lavatory—one glance—Kirk's soap prevails—all is explained—Marriage is *not* a failure.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Kirk's Dusky Diamond Soap; best for chapped hands.

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One-third of a mile enclosed glass piazzas.
One hour and thirty minutes from New York.
Cuisine unexcelled.
Music by the ROMANY BAND.
FRED STERRY, Manager.

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LITTLE WILL BE...

FORECAST OF WORK FOR T... SESSION OF CONGRE...

Bulky Calendars Greet Both ... the Only Thing Certain to ... Provide Means for the Ma... the Government—Immigrat... Stopped for a Year—No Ta... tion Probable—Fight on A... Economy to Be Practiced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—... session of the Fifty-second Con... begins tomorrow, is likely to ... markable for discussion than for ... that there are not many things ... the bulky calendars of the Sena... are put in evidence, but princi... of lack of opportunity or of incl... thing that must be done and ... is to provide means for the ma... the government, and it is gener... that the regular annual appro... will represent nearly all of ... achievements that can be credit... sion.

There may, however, be sever... exceptions. One of them relates ... ject of immigration. The publi... this subject, which was awakene... mer by the fear of the cholera ... been stimulated by the radical ... the Senate Immigration commi... immigration be suspended for o... doubtedly powerful influences w... to bear to compass the defeat o... bodying such a proposition, bu... that the great public sentiment ... oblige Congress to pass the meas...

A strong effort will certainly b... cure the repeal of the Sunday ... of the World's Fair act.

It may be, too, that some ... taken upon a subject to which ... has repeatedly called the atte... gress—namely: the desirability ... to protect railroad employés fro... ous casualties resulting from th... suitable devices to couple and ... trains.

No Tariff Legislation Pr...

These matters comprise w... judgment concedes to be all of ... ties of original legislation on th... second session of the Fifty-seco... Looking toward the prospectiv... discussion, however, and taking ... the measures which have alread... or the other of the Houses, the ... No one expects any tariff legisla... House, but the subject is so muc... the revenue question and in the s... to be made that more or less di... topic may be expected.

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Anti-Option Bill Has Righ...

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There will probably be man... and much talk this session look... in the National Banking laws, ... for which is said to be indicate... stone and Maverick Bank failur... bank tax may also be a fruitful ... cussion, and the Alliance Senat... sentatives will be heard upon ... radical propositions. These mat... are likely to be simply themes ... without action.

Strong efforts will be made ... Appropriations committee to ... penditures at every point, but a... done with great care in order ... barrassment to the incoming D... ministration, there may be man... bates and much feeling arouse... desired result is obtained. ... with the appropriations is the ... and there will be no lack of sug... ing to changes in the laws desig... late more closely the enormous ... under that head. The friend... navy are not expected to sit ... witness any unfriendly pruning ... mates on that account, and as ... ready under obligation to make ... propriation for the great iron-cl... by the present law, it will be ha... the views of the economists ... fense element.

Work to Begin Qui...

The work of the session will ... quietly. In the Senate the Vice ... appoint a committee to wait o... and notify him that the body ... ceive any communication he ... make. To this committee wi... the information that the Presi... municate with the Senate ne... upon an adjournment will ... based upon resolutions of resp... ory of some of the members o... Representatives who have died ... cess, or, it is feared, by reason ... death of Senator Gibson, who ... to be so dangerously ill. Tue... dent's message will be read, ... fill out the legislative day.

On the first page of the ... stands the anti-option bill, th... apprehension on the part of B... throughout the country. It is ... business. To take it up doe... motion; at a call of the re... presiding officer must lay it be... and that will precipitate a wa... the opposition is alert and vig... resist the measure to the bitter... of campaign has not yet been ... one knows just what Senator ... promoter of the bill, will do, ... asserts his intention of pressu... if the measure is taken up in ... entire week will be consumed ... unless it is displaced by other ...

There is a special order, ma... the consideration of the bil... agreement with the Cheroke... Indian Territory, but whether ... or not depends largely upon th... the anti-option bill.

Large Calendar in th...

When the House of Repre... at noon tomorrow it will find i... with a large calendar, the te... session of the Fifty-second C... the calendar on the States of t... is the repository of all bills a... making appropriations, there ... measures awaiting action. A ... of these are bills for th... public buildings throughou... and few have any chan... during the short session... calendar, to which is re... a public character, but which ... charge upon the government, ... measures. Some of these are ... importance, but the prospect ... enacted into law is not bright...

Not less than 1,000 pension ... are languishing upon the priv... thirty-two pension bills are ... place on the calendar of unfi...

It is probable that nothin... will be taken up for action b... ing the first week of the secon... principal efforts of the leader... will be to clear the deck of ... over from last session, so tha... get into good working trim.

The House will hold a brie... during which the customary ... be adopted for the appoint... committee to notify the Pr... gress is ready for business.

Two Representatives ...

Two Representatives have ... recess, Messrs. Warwick of O... and of New Jersey. The Hou... as a mark of respect to their ... as the intelligence is officiall... to it. Tuesday the House wil... dent's message and adjourn. ... The proceedings of the ot... week will depend upon circu...

LITTLE WILL BE DONE.

FORECAST OF WORK FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Baby Calendars Greet Both Houses, but the Only Thing Certain to Occur Is to Provide Means for the Maintenance of the Government—Immigration May Be Stopped for a Year—No Tariff Legislation Probable—Fight on Anti-Options—Economy to Be Practiced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The second session of the Fifty-second Congress, which begins tomorrow, is likely to be more remarkable for discussion than for action. Not that there are not many things to be done if the bulky calendars of the Senate and House are put in evidence, but principally because of lack of opportunity or of inclination. The thing that must be done and will be done is to provide means for the maintenance of the government, and it is generally believed that the regular annual appropriation bills will represent nearly all of the positive achievements that can be credited to this session.

There may, however, be several important exceptions. One of them relates to the subject of immigration. The public interest in this subject, which was awakened last summer by the fear of the cholera epidemic, has been stimulated by the radical suggestion of the Senate Immigration committee that all immigration be suspended for one year. Undoubtedly powerful influences will be brought to bear to compass the defeat of any bill embodying such a proposition, but it may be that the great public sentiment behind it will oblige Congress to pass the measure.

A strong effort will certainly be made to secure the repeal of the Sunday closing clause of the World's Fair act.

It may be, too, that some action will be taken upon a subject to which the President has repeatedly called the attention of Congress—namely: the desirability of legislation to protect railroad employés from the numerous casualties resulting from the absence of suitable devices to couple and stop freight trains.

No Tariff Legislation Probable.

These matters comprise what the best judgment concedes to be all of the probabilities of original legislation on the part of the second session of the Fifty-second Congress. Looking toward the prospective subjects of discussion, however, and taking into account the measures which have already passed one or the other of the Houses, the field is wide. No one expects any tariff legislation in either House, but the subject is so much involved in the revenue question and in the appropriations to be made that more or less division on that topic may be expected.

The Senate Finance committee has not yet completed the formidable task it undertook last session, which was the compilation of a series of elaborate reports upon the different tariff systems tried in the United States. These reports probably will be most interesting to the student of political economy, and may come under discussion at some period of the session.

There are bills to admit Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood. The House has passed both these bills, and the one providing for the admission of New Mexico is on the Senate calendar, favorably reported from the Territories committee. The Chairman of the committee is opposed to the bill, but it may be that New Mexico will yet join the Union by the act of the Republican Senate.

Anti-Option Bill Has Right of Way.

The anti-option bill has advanced so far as to become the unfinished business in the Senate. It was known to have a large majority of that body in its favor last session upon a direct vote, if one could have been reached, but it is threatened with a renewal of the determined and skillful obstructive tactics which then proved successful, and the result is still doubtful.

There will probably be many propositions and much talk this session looking to reforms in the National Banking laws, the necessity for which is said to be indicated by the Keystone and Maverick Bank failures. The State bank tax may also be a fruitful theme of discussion, and the Alliance Senators and Representatives will be heard upon some of their radical propositions. These matters, however, are likely to be simply themes for discussion without action.

Strong efforts will be made by the House Appropriations committee to retrench expenditures at every point, but as this must be done with great care in order to avoid embarrassment to the incoming Democratic administration, there may be many stormy debates and much feeling aroused before the desired result is obtained. In connection with the appropriations is the pension list, and there will be no lack of suggestions looking to changes in the laws designed to regulate more closely the enormous expenditures under that head. The friends of the new navy are not expected to sit quietly by and witness any unfriendly pruning of the estimates on that account, and as Congress is already under obligation to make a heavy appropriation for the great iron-clad authorized by the present law, it will be hard to reconcile the views of the economists and the naval defense element.

Work to Begin Quietly.

The work of the session will probably begin quietly. In the Senate the Vice-President will appoint a committee to wait on the President and notify him that the body is ready to receive any communication he may desire to make. To this committee will be imparted the information that the President will communicate with the Senate next day, whereupon an adjournment will follow perhaps, based upon resolutions of respect to the memory of some of the members of the House of Representatives who have died during the recess, or, it is feared, by reason of news of the death of Senator Gibson, who is now reported to be so dangerously ill. Tuesday the President's message will be read, and is likely to fill out the legislative day.

On the first page of the Senate calendar stands the anti-option bill, the object of such apprehension on the part of Boards of Trade throughout the country. It is the unfinished business. To take it up does not require a motion; at a call of the regular order the presiding officer must lay it before the Senate and that will precipitate a war of words, for the opposition is alert and vigorous and will resist the measure to the bitter end. The plan of campaign has not yet been defined, as no one knows just what Senator Washburn, the promoter of the bill, will do, except that he asserts his intention of pressing the bill, but if the measure is taken up in the Senate the entire week will be consumed in its discussion unless it is displaced by other business.

There is a special order, made last July, for the consideration of the bill to ratify the agreement with the Cherokee Indians of the Indian Territory, but whether it will prevail or not depends largely upon the managers of the anti-option bill.

Large Calendar in the House.

When the House of Representatives meets at noon tomorrow it will find itself confronted with a large calendar, the legacy of the last session of the Fifty-second Congress. Upon the calendar on the States of the Union, which is the repository of all bills and propositions making appropriations, there are almost 200 measures awaiting action. A large proportion of these are bills for the erection of public buildings throughout the country, and few have any chance of passing during the short session. The House calendar, to which is referred bills of a public character, but which do not make a charge upon the government, contains eighty measures. Some of these are of considerable importance, but the prospect of their being enacted into law is not bright.

Not less than 1,000 pension and claim bills are languishing upon the private calendar and thirty-two pension bills are awaiting their place on the calendar of unfinished business. It is probable that nothing of importance will be taken up for action by the House during the first week of the second session. The principal efforts of the leaders of the majority will be to clear the deck of matters coming over from last session, so that the House may get into good working trim.

The House will hold a brief session Monday, during which the customary resolutions will be adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to notify the President that Congress is ready for business.

Two Representatives Have Died.

Two Representatives have died during the recess, Messrs. Warwick of Ohio and McDonald of New Jersey. The House will adjourn as a mark of respect to their memory as soon as the intelligence is officially communicated to the House. Tuesday the House will hear the President's message and adjourn.

The proceedings of the other days of the week will depend upon circumstances as they develop from day to day. There are a considerable number of private bills, chiefly granting pensions, on which the previous question has been ordered. Fifteen minutes' debate is permitted on each of these bills, and it is quite likely that the House will make haste slowly and consume considerable time in action on them. Early adjournments may probably be the order of the day during the week.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill may be reported toward the close of the week, but hardly in time for action before the following week.

Besides these pension bills there are privileged reports on the calendar from the Raum and Watson investigating committees. Each has special parliamentary rights and may be called up at any time, but as yet no determination with reference to them has been reached by the gentlemen in charge of the reports.

A bill to permit railroads to give commercial travelers special baggage privileges has a favorable parliamentary status and may be called up during the week.

CRIME OF A SCHOONER'S CAPTAIN.

A Boy Tells How His Comrade Was Thrown Overboard and Shot.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 4.—Capt. Sam Smith of the schooner Lou, who murdered a boy named George Neale on his schooner by throwing the lad overboard and then shooting him as he swam in the water, wanted to make a confession yesterday, but the officers would not allow him to. Willie Silberry, a boy who narrowly escaped Neale's fate by agreeing to conceal the murder, tells the following story:

After I turned in I was awakened from a sound sleep by a voice crying, "Don't shoot me, Sam; don't kill me." I was scared almost to death, but did not cry out. The voice was that of George, and seemed to come from under the stern of the boat. Then it grew fainter, as though we were drifting away from it. I crept quickly up the companionway and saw Capt. Smith sitting in the cockpit with his rifle in his hands, looking over the beam. George called out again, "Sam, throw me an oar; won't you help me? Won't you help me?" Sam didn't say a word, but just held a rifle in his hands. I drew back half sick as he shot, and then glanced out again to see him withdraw his rifle, which he had fired into the water, where I saw George floating. Sam saw me then and as unconcerned as possible I asked him what he was shooting at. He answered, "A bird," and I drew down again into the hold. Pretty soon I heard Sam talking, pretending to be answering George. He said: "O, only a bird," and "No, I missed it."

When daylight came I got up and went and sat near Sam. He still had the rifle in his hands, and as he looked at me I feared he meditated killing me too. I tried to smooth it over, and after a while he said: "I've been thinking about this for nine days. I intended to throw you overboard and report that you went hunting in a skiff and got lost in the surf." I told him I would do all I could and that maybe George had not been drowned; that we could report something that would be a good excuse. "We'll fix it," I said.

He took me at my word and commenced to clean up.

Silberry has evidently passed through a terrible experience, but he had shrewdness which stood him well in hand in time of danger. To this and his indomitable nerve he owes his life. The cause of the difficulty on board the Lou Silberry says, was that the only rowboat they had aboard broke loose, and the Captain thought the boys cut the rope, knowing that the vessel could not continue the collection of guano after the loss of it, but would be compelled to return to land. The loss occurred at White Rock, along the lower Mexican coast, but the Captain had not recovered from his anger when nearly home and seized the first opportunity to pick a quarrel with Neale.

FUNERAL OF JOHN BASSETT TAYLOR.

Large Number of Old Settlers in Attendance—Floral Offerings Profuse.

The funeral of John Bassett Taylor, an early settler, who died Friday morning, was held at the home, No. 43 Twenty-sixth street, yesterday at 1:30 o'clock. The house was filled with friends and relatives, among whom were a large number of the early settlers of Chicago. The sermon was preached by Dr. Charles Cheney of Christ Church. The casket was hidden beneath floral offerings. The remains were interred at Oakwoods. The pallbearers were: Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Burrows, B. T. Downey, Albert Putman, S. Foster, and F. C. Foster.

Col. George Washington.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 4.—Col. George Washington, one of the leading capitalists of this State, died at his home, Cedar Hill, Robertson County, this morning in his 78th year. He was the father of Joseph E. Washington, member of Congress from the Sixth Tennessee District. Mr. Washington was for many years Third Vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and was largely interested in it when he died. He leaves a large estate.

Peter Gottstein.

HANCOCK, Mich., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The remains of Peter Gottstein, manager of the Lake Superior Soap company, who accompanied an excursion of upper peninsula business-men to West Superior Friday, arrived at his home in Houghton by special train this morning. Mr. Gottstein was stricken with apoplexy at West Superior yesterday afternoon and six of his friends started home with him, but he died on the train an hour after leaving.

Solomon Joseph.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Solomon Joseph, a clothing merchant, died suddenly of heart failure at his home in this place this morning. The remains will be taken to Cincinnati, O., for interment.

M. Bonaparte Wyse.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—M. Bonaparte Wyse, a well known French engineer, who negotiated the new Colombian concession to the Panama Canal company, died in Cannes today.

Miss Kate Johnson.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Miss Kate Johnson, only daughter of Judge Johnson, of the Circuit Court, died today after a lingering illness at the age of 28.

MARENGO POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

Third Attempt to Steal the Contents—One of the Men Confesses.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The postoffice at Marengo, twenty-six miles west of Elgin, on the line of the Northwestern, was robbed last night and $200 in stamps and money taken. Today two men were arrested in Belvidere charged with the burglary. The stamps and money and several articles identified by the Postmaster was found in their possession. The office was broken open and everything of value stolen three weeks ago. Six months ago the Postmaster found everything but the lock boxes gone when he opened in the morning. One of the men captured has admitted having been implicated in both the other robberies. They refuse to give their names.

St. Louis Will Aid Mrs. Samuel J. Randall.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—St. Louis has taken hold in earnest of the movement to raise a fund for the widow of Samuel J. Randall. The old Randall club has been reorganized here for the express purpose of aiding the family of the great commoner. Several young men of this city have decided to give a ball at Music Hall, Exposition, about the middle of December, the proceeds to go to Mrs. Randall.

Death from Cancer of the Brain.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Charles Colby, the youthful sonnet prominent parents, died today of cancer of the brain, a rare disease. As the disease progressed parts of the body, one after another, lost their usefulness. The stropbine showed just what portions of the brain controlled the arms, legs, speech, sight, hearing, and so on, and young Colby is the third in his family to die exactly of the same malady.

Brown Segmental Gun Tried.

BIRDSBORO, Pa., Dec. 4.—The Brown segmental wire gun had its first trial here yesterday under the direction of Lieut. Whistler. The gun was discharged a number of times, the last discharge giving a pressure of more than 40,000 pounds. The test was considered satisfactory. J. H. Brown, the inventor of the gun, and Lieut. de T. Ploth of the French navy were present during the trial.

Charged with Embezzlement.

WACO, Tex., Dec. 4.—The United States grand jury has indicted Charles Lewis McCoy and Henry D. Kone jointly and individually with embezzling and abstracting the funds of a national banking association in sums aggregating $18,440. McCoy was President and Kone cashier of the Bell County National Bank.

Martha Wilkes and Arion Reach Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Martha Wilkes and Arion arrived here today. Martha Wilkes will not go back to Budd Doble, but will be handled by Bard Palmer. Arion was taken to Mr. Forbes' stock farm at Milton, where he will remain for the winter.

Jayne's expectorant is both a palliative and curative in all lung complaints, bronchitis, etc. It is a standard remedy for coughs and colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

HOUSE WILL BE BARE.

SPEAKER CRISP WILL HARDLY HAVE A QUORUM TODAY.

Congressmen Tardy in Arriving at the Capital—Little Business Will Be Done—Hopes That the Democrats Will Control the Senate—Navy and Army Bills to Be Cut Down—Secretary Foster on Gold Exports—Senator Washburn Thinks Anti-Option Will Pass.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Congressmen are tardy about putting in appearance for the final session of the Fifty-second Congress, which begins tomorrow at noon, and some of the hotelkeepers at the Capital predict that Speaker Crisp will not confront more than a bare quorum when he resumes his gavel. An impression grows that the ensuing session is not likely to be an exciting one, especially on the House side of the Capitol, inasmuch as the Republicans do not propose to do anything more than is absolutely necessary while the Democrats do not want to enact half-way legislation, knowing that the Senate will block it anyway. Consequently well-seasoned and experienced Congressmen are putting their private affairs in order at home, and it is quite likely that members of the majority will not resume their legislative duties until after the holidays.

Although he is not a member of the present House, the Hon. J. G. Cannon was about his accustomed haunts today, with headquarters at the Shoreham. He was engaged, as he expressed it, just looking over the grounds so familiar to him, and his trip to Washington at this time was merely one for pleasure with no harassing business behind it. Representative Hopkins was also among today's arrivals, and was in a cheerful, chatty mood when accosted by THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent. "Nothing will be attempted by us this session," he remarked, "but we will devote our time to watching the opposition closely. Republicans are sincerely hoping that the Democrats will control the Senate in the next administration of Cleveland. When he was in the White House before for two years the House and Senate opposed him and every measure bore a Republican impress. Now, however, we want Mr. Cleveland and his friends to have absolute and undisputed possession of the machinery of government and see what the outcome will be. It is quite likely, therefore, that the Democrats will organize the next Senate and revise the committees according to their ideas and promises made to the voting masses of the United States."

Members of the Illinois delegation in Congress are prompt in their attendance at this session, some of the other arrivals today being Messrs. Fithian, Stewart, Wike, Forman, and the remainder of the delegation will be in their seats tomorrow. As fast as the Democratic Congressmen from Illinois put in their appearance they seek out Col. Morrison for pointers on his "horizontal bill," and his rooms at Willard's present a busy appearance at this time. He was closeted until a late hour this evening with Representative Fithian, but it was a confidential matter.

WILL CUT DOWN APPROPRIATIONS.

Good Work Done by Naval and Army Men to Suffer at the Hands of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The outlook for military and naval legislation during the session which begins tomorrow is by no means auspicious. The developments at yesterday's session of the subcommittee of the House in charge of the Fortification bill show conclusively that the important subject of coast defenses will be dealt with sparingly. The General of the army, the Chief of Engineers, and the Chief of Ordnance were called before the committee to explain the estimates in connection with the Fortification bill. The questions put to them, however, were with the view to having the estimates explained away rather than for the purpose of ascertaining the actual needs of the department. The first question asked was as to what would be the effect if no appropriation at all should be made for fortification during the coming session. The three officials naturally deprecated a policy of this kind, arguing that much of the money already appropriated would be wasted if additional funds were not provided for completing the gun and mortar batteries already begun in the several important harbors. The prospects for new ships are no more encouraging. It may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that no appropriations for either ships or seacoast defenses beyond what is absolutely necessary for fulfilling the obligations of existing contracts will be made. Secretary Tracy and his bureau officials will urge the authorization of one or two more new ships, probably a battle-ship and the Tolger ram, in order that the work of restoring our lost prestige in this direction may gradually go on, but it can be truthfully said that the department will be satisfied if it receives the $10,000,000 necessary for meeting the payments on the ships already authorized, which fall due during the fiscal year ending 1894.

FOSTER ON GOLD EXPORTS.

He Does Not Think the Amount of Twenty-five Millions Will Be Reached.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Secretary Charles Foster in his annual report among other things will discuss the gold exports. The Secretary, while he sees indications of a further drain of gold to Europe, does not agree with those who think that it will amount to $25,000,000 before the current is turned backward. Saturday there was almost an even $125,000,000 gold in the Treasury. Within a few months it has been as low as $109,000,000. In a general way the Secretary's idea is that the best means for keeping gold in the country is to have other money to pay out of the Treasury, so that the gold balance may be maintained pretty evenly. The Treasury does not pay out gold when it can avoid this course, though there have been occasions when gold was paid out for ordinary expenditures.

Future legislation in its effect on the receipts and expenditures has a direct bearing on gold shipments. When gold is paid out in current expenses most of it is pretty sure to find its way abroad. But if, in the future, the revenues are adjusted so that there is a good working balance of current funds, these shipments may have hindrances put in their way. The Secretary's report will show that the present condition of the Treasury is much better than has been supposed. If there had been no change in the administration the revenues would have been sufficient to just about meet the expenditures. This, too, in face of the steady increase of pensions. But with the change in administration the change in policy inevitably has an effect on the public revenues. There are $44,000,000 continuing appropriations, authorized by contract. These include the new navy, rivers and harbors, public buildings, and heavy ordnance. If Holman has his way the navy and ordnance contracts will be stopped, but even this cannot be assumed of the Democratic Congress.

Inferentially it is possible that arguments will be drawn from the Secretary's report in favor of an extra session of Congress, though he will make no recommendations which would embarrass the incoming administration. But if the continued appropriations are to go on it is desirable to know whence the revenue is to come. And if the Democrats propose to keep it up by reducing duties and thereby increasing importations the business of the government can be adjusted much better through early legislation.

BELIEVES ANTI-OPTION WILL PASS.

Senator Washburn Says There Will Be No Dilatory Tactics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Senator Washburn of Minnesota, the avowed champion of the Anti-Option bill now on the calendar of the Senate as unfinished business, is of the opinion that a vote taken any time during the ensuing session of the Fifty-second Congress will result in favorable action on the proposition. In discussing the matter he said that there was a tacit understanding last summer when the matter was postponed that no dilatory tactics would be resorted to against the bill when it should again be taken up. That was the agreement with Senator White of Louisiana, leader of the opposition to the pending measure. Under the rules of the Senate a vote could not be forced, and it was in the power of the minority to talk the bill to death, especially in a short session of Congress. Anti-option would be kept on the calendar as unfinished business until finally disposed of, but as was the case last session it might be laid aside informally in order that Senators might obtain consideration for measures in which they might be interested. However, no proposition likely to cause debate would be permitted to displace the pending measure from its advantageous position. People in the South have not abated in their demand for the passage of the bill, agricultural papers advocate it, semi-religious papers commend it, and an overwhelming public sentiment is pronounced in its favor.

DEMOCRATS' PREMATURE THREATS.

Some Say That Harrison's Recess Appointments Will Not Be Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Some of the Democrats are threatening that the Senate will confirm none of President Harrison's recess appointments. The threat is premature. Filibustering is not popular in the Senate and the precedents are in favor of confirming appointments made by an outgoing President, unless there is a specific objection, as sometimes happens in individual cases. The Senate confirmed President Arthur's appointments eight years ago. And four years ago some important appointments sent in by Cleveland were also confirmed, among them an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. The Judiciary committee did recommend against confirming Adlai Stevenson for the Supreme Bench of the District of Columbia, but its action was not based entirely on the fact that he was nominated by an outgoing President.

Judge Blodgett at the Capital.

Judge Blodgett arrived here this evening and will probably remain in Washington for the remainder of this month. He declares that he knows no more about his successor than any outsider, and that his visit here at this time is for the purpose of conferring with the Secretary of State concerning the duties of a Bering Sea counsel.

TROOPS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Flower of the Southern Volunteers to Come to Chicago Next Year.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—It is likely that four regiments of volunteer infantry in Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina will be formed into a temporary brigade for the purpose of visiting the World's Fair. Col. W. H. Boykin, commandant of the famous Fifth Maryland, is the originator of the scheme. He is here in conference with Col. H. C. Jones of the First Regiment, who has given his hearty approval to the plan. They have decided to ask Col. Wiley Jones of the Second North Carolina, and Col. C. A. Nash of the Fourth Virginia to bring the matter to the attention of the commands. It has been agreed that the Fifth Maryland and the First Virginia will go together, even if the two other regiments referred to do not come in and make up the brigade. The four regiments are composed of about 2,500 men and they are the flower of the three States they represent. The First Virginia will reproduce in Chicago the battle of the Crater, which was so successfully presented here a few months ago. The First Regiment of Virginia Cavalry will take part in the production, as will also the old guard of Lee Camp Confederate veterans, who will wear the uniforms they had on at the surrender of Appomattox.

GUANO FOUND IN THE MISSOURI CAVES.

Rich Deposits Discovered in a Search for Fabulous Silver Wealth.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Periodically the mountaineers in the counties south of here look for lost silver mines, worked long ago by Spaniards and supposed, according to tradition, to be rich. Recently prospectors have been exploring the caves and caverns which abound in the Ozarks. A party recently explored the Garrison cave in Christian County, and found not silver, but two human skeletons, probably the victims of revenge. The search for silver, however, promises to result in a discovery that will prove a source of wealth. The caves are the nesting-place of thousands of bats, who swarm in some of them so numerously that it is hard to make headway against them at all. These winged cave dwellers have doubtless been for generations depositing a rich manure in the caverns, and it is claimed that sufficient investigation has been made to justify the belief that the guano may, with improved methods of transportation, prove a source of great profit to the owners or lessees of the land. A company will probably be organized and further prospecting done.

KANSAS CITY GOLD FEVER INCREASING.

Hundreds Go to the New Found Fields in the Sni Hills.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The gold excitement in the Sni Hills, east of here, grew today, despite the fact that it was Sunday. The outbound Chicago and Alton trains this morning carried several hundred persons to Oak Grove, the railway station for the place, and in the afternoon fully 1,200 people were gathered around the tents of the prospectors. Many of the newcomers brought tents and provisions and took up places just outside the associated farms of the original finders of the gold. They were not permitted to go across the line where Charles S. Lord at the head of the Sni farmers' party is at work with his miners. Several hundred tons of valuable ore were taken out today and it all showed the same high grade as in former tests. Several of the Sni farmers are devout members of the Holiness Band or Church of Sanctification. Today they gathered on the edge of the property in which the best ore has been found and, calling a meeting to order, held a long religious service, imploring divine blessings upon the gold hunters and praying for continued success in the search for mineral wealth. Hundreds will go to Oak Grove tomorrow morning.

CAUGHT PAWNING SOME JEWELRY.

Arrest of an Indiana Express Agent—No Telling What His Shortage Is.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4.—H. H. Lostetter, the United States Express agent at Huntingburg, Ind., was arrested this morning by Detective Daly while in the act of pawning $600 worth of diamonds. Two other diamond studs and a gold watch were found on him. He said that he had been short in his accounts for some time and did not know how much he really owed the company. The package of diamonds was sent from Booneville, Ind., to New York City, and passed through his hands as agent at Huntingburg. He stole them Saturday, and, employing a man in his place, came to this city yesterday morning to pawn them. He attributed his downfall to gambling. The agent here says he had no idea how much behind Lostetter is in his accounts. The shortage may be anything between $1,000 and $5,000.

Esherites Gain a Temporary Point.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The injunction obtained against the Rev. William Schmuss, an Esherite minister, and his followers from using Zion Church at this place by the Rev. C. Frey of the Dutz faction was by agreement of both parties modified the last week so as to permit the defendants to use the church every Sunday morning and every alternate Sunday night, also on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday of each week. The arrangement went into effect today and is to continue until the case of Hussar vs. Schweiker is decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois. The Esher faction considers this another victory for its side, on account of which there was much rejoicing in the local camp today, manifesting itself even from the pulpit in the abuse of the opposing faction.

Those Who Will Play Ball for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The reorganized Browns promise to be a strong team next season. Dolan, Newell, and Quinn have already been secured by Manager Watkins and it is pretty certain that he will secure Dave Foutz, who was with the team several years ago, when it held the championship. Perry Werden will probably cover first base. Joe Quinn, who will probably captain the Browns, is in the city. It is said Hawke, Gleason, and Glasscock will play with the Browns.

Killed by a Cave-In.

WOODVILLE, Miss., Dec. 4.—Three little girls, children of Dr. J. P. Cargo, a prominent physician, were playing under the bank of Buffalo Creek yesterday, when the ground caved in, killing two of them, aged 4 and 7, instantly, and severely injuring the other child, aged 5 years. A little daughter of Mr. E. Morris was also badly hurt.

Killed by the Cars While Intoxicated.

BROOKLYN, Ia., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—While on a spree at Victor last night Isaac McCulloch, a farmer living near here, was run over by the cars and instantly killed.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

LOOK FOR LOW RATES

HOTEL MEN THINK PEOPLE MAY COME TO THE FAIR CHEAPLY.

Prevailing Impression Is That the Railroads Will Ultimately Make Generous Reductions for the Benefit of Visitors to the Columbian Exposition—Some Hotel Men Express the Opinion That the Success of the Fair Depends Largely on the Action of the Railroads.

The recent discussion among railroad magnates as to whether a reduction in rates should be made during the World's Fair, and if so, how much the reduction should be, has created uneasiness in many quarters as to the probable result should the decision reached be to keep the passenger tariff near its present figure.

Probably no one class of business-men is in closer touch with the traveling public than the hotel men of Chicago. They live with them and daily get the views of prominent men from all parts of the country on all leading questions. The impression among them generally is that the officials of the railroads entering the city will do the right thing in the end. Hotel men all say the railroad officials will meet the demand for cheap rates as soon as that demand becomes strong enough to command their attention. The prevailing impression is that the passenger traffic will be divided into classes and the man who wants to make a quick trip and have the best accommodations will be charged full fare, while those who want to travel slowly and cheaply will have the opportunity to do so. The leading down-town hotels will not be affected should the rates continue as high as at present. The class of people who patronize them would ride first class anyway and will come to the Fair no matter what the rates may be.

In regard to hotel rates no grounds can be found at present for the belief that exorbitant rates will be charged by the leading hostelries of the city during the Fair. Many of their guests during that time will be people who have been in Chicago before and expect to come again after the Fair is over, and this patronage is too valuable every year for the hotel men to overcharge them for one summer and thus risk losing their trade. If any extortion is practiced it will be by the second and third-class hotels surrounding the World's Fair grounds, and not at houses of established reputation.

Thinks Rates Will Come Down.

Mr. Parker of the Grand Pacific said: "I think the railroads will come down with their rates. In 1876 there was the same kind of a time with the roads from here to Philadelphia as at present over the World's Fair. Soon after the opening of the Centennial the rates were slashed in every direction and I think that will be the result next year here. The roads are justified in charging more for some accommodations than others. If a passenger wants the best and fastest trains he should pay for it; should be be willing to put up with slower time and less comfortable accommodations he should not pay so much. The men who have the railroad interests in hand are among the brightest in the country and will take care of the situation. They are not going to compel people to stay away from the Fair on account of the fare to Chicago. Special occasions will arise during the Fair that will create a necessity for low fares and they will be provided. Where there is a demand there will be a supply. The railroad men are not yet decided among themselves what will be the right thing to do. Competition between rival roads will have much to do with the final adjustment of rates. As for the charges that exorbitant rates are to be demanded by the hotels during the Fair I do not think there is any truth in them."

Roads Will Do the Right Thing.

Mr. Eden of the Great Northern and the Tremont House expressed himself thus: "If the railroads should decide not to reduce the rates during the Fair of course the Fair and Chicago would be the sufferers. Thousands of people would not attend who otherwise would. There is some talk of different classes of passenger service. I think that would be a good solution of the problem. Then a passenger could call for what he wanted and pay for what he got, just like he would at a hotel or restaurant. The railroads cannot afford to allow their best trains to carry passengers cheaper than at present. Those trains are only ornaments at present and do not pay their way. I think the roads will do the right thing by the public and the Fair."

Mr. Gage of the Wellington said: "It has always been the history of big events that the railroads have given reduced rates. If this is done it will greatly benefit the Fair, Chicago, and the railroads themselves. One and one-fifth fare always seemed to be the proper thing with all the railroads. If a reduction is not made it will make a material difference with the receipts of the World's Fair. Excursion rates always seem to have a tendency to induce people to travel where they otherwise would stay at home. It will make no difference with us. Our patrons will come anyway. The $1.50 rate to Louisville has not added a name to our register. The competition between the roads will force the necessary reductions and fill the low rate demand. As to hotel charges we tell our patrons that the present rates will be continued by the Wellington."

Mr. Kittredge of the Leland gave his opinion as follows: "Should the railroads refuse to reduce rates next year many people will not come to the Fair. In that case only moneyed men will come. There are not enough of them to make a success of the Fair. The masses will be the ones depended upon to swell the gate receipts. The railroad men don't say much, but I think a reduction of some kind will be made. They have always done so. With cheap rates people will come several times. I believe the railroad people will meet the demand upon them as to rates."

Rivalry Will Force a Reduction.

Mr. Whipple of the Victoria said: "The people who have made up their minds to come to the Fair next year will do so without regard to the action of the railroads. The workingman will make up a purse to come to the Fair and the more that is used for railroad fare the shorter will be his stay here. I don't think the railroad rates will cut much of a figure with the leading hotels. Many Americans would be satisfied with present rates. Rivalry will force a reduction, but at present I don't think there is much of a sentiment among railroad men to reduce rates. If the people don't come the roads will reduce rates."

Mr. Cafferty of the Auditorium said: "We haven't thought about railroad rates for the Fair around here. It will make little difference with the Auditorium what the rate is. Of course it would help the Fair materially to have a low rate."

Mr. Bailey of the Palmer House gave his views in these words: "I look for a reduction of passenger rates by the railroads during the Fair. The prices will be kept up at first, but toward midsummer a half fare rate will probably be made, and toward the close of the Fair almost any kind of a rate can be secured I believe. There will be no raise in prices by hotels until near the close. Then the roads will make travel so cheap as to flood the city and accommodations will become scarce and prices will advance. I believe the tariff rates here will be cheaper from all parts of the world than ever before. If not the Fair will suffer. The rate will be higher the nearer one gets to Chicago, but from Europe here travel will be cheap. The rate will not affect us. Our guests will come anyway. Out of 66,000,000 people there are enough well-to-do who will come to make the Fair a success."

TO EXPEL SCROFULA

from the system, take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

the standard blood-purifier and tonic. It

Cures Others

will cure you.

PITKIN AND BROOKS

Retail—State and Lake Streets.

CHOICE, ARTISTIC, DESIRABLE

HOLIDAY GIFTS

MANY NOVELTIES—
duplicates of which cannot be found elsewhere.

Ornamental Pieces.

Beautiful specimens of large decorative ornaments and a great variety of smaller pieces for cabinets and mantels.

China Table Services.

Complete Sets or Courses in new decorations and shapes, from medium grades to the very richest.

Novelties in China.

An almost endless assortment of single China pieces of all kinds suitable for presents.

Clock Sets and Candelabra.

Very rich examples of Parisian Ormolu Mounted, French Faience, Royal Dresden, &c.

Fine Lamps.

A special line of handsome Dresden China, as well as many attractive metal combinations.

Royal Vienna Ware.

Black Coffee Pots, Teapots, After-Dinner Coffees, Tea Cups and Saucers, Plates, and exceptionally fine ornamental specimens in rich colorings.

Cut and Gold Enameled Glassware.

Visit our Crystal Room. Everything in Rich Cut Glassware may here be found in splendid variety of cuttings, at moderate prices.

Single Gift Cups and Saucers.

Over 1,500 kinds for After-Dinner Coffee, Tea, Bouillon, etc., etc. Prices, 25c to $50.00 each.

We advise an early visit to secure first choice from a complete stock, and will reserve purchases made now for delivery any time before Christmas.

Useful and Appropriate

HOLIDAY GIFTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

OUR STOCK IS REPLETE WITH THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, WHICH ARE ALWAYS ACCEPTABLE:

Silk Umbrellas, Canes,
Mufflers, Silk Suspenders,

SMOKING JACKETS,

Dressing Robes, Bath Robes,
Silk Night Shirts and Pajamas,
Collar, Cuff, Glove, and Hdkf. Boxes,

NECKWEAR,

Toilet Cases, Military Brushes,
Silk and Linen Initial Handkfs.,
Street, Dress, and Driving Gloves,
Silk and Balbriggan Hosiery, &c.

WE SUGGEST EARLY SELECTIONS WHILE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE.

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
HOTEL PONCE DE LEON,
THE ALCAZAR,
HOTEL CORDOVA.

MR. C. B. KNOTT will be at THE AUDITORIUM Dec. 13, 14, and 15 with [illegible] and diamonds of the hotels.

Candy Sent 61.50, $2.10, or $2.50 by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of Boston. Suitable for Presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER, 211 STATE-ST., CHICAGO

DIAMONDS (EXCLUSIVELY). Direct from Amsterdam. Compare Prices— C. H. ROEHRIG, 44 Madison-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"An almost unlimited assortment of "articles, most acceptable and very "appropriate as Christmas Presents "--at reasonable Prices." . . . . .

The half dozen enormous floors of this store are from now until Christmas transformed into Holiday Bazars.---Nowhere in America is shopping more easy than here.---Nowhere *can* more implicit confidence be placed in every statement, every transaction.---Nowhere (*emphatically*) are prices for equal qualities lower.

With, therefore, an unequalled variety, absolute confidence, and the recognized lowest prices, it is esay to see why this house is *pre-eminently* "Christmas Buying Headquarters."

Our Basement Salesroom,

in each of its thirty departments, has grown stronger in experience, in sales and in variety of stock since last Christmas. It offers this week many special bargains in Christmas goods:—

HOSIERY—in Basement.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose (100 dozen), 35c. pair.
3 pairs for $1.00.
Children's ribbed wool hose (100 dozen), sizes, 5 to 8½, *25c. pair.*
Ladies' Black Cashmere Equestrian Tights, closed,
Ankle lengths, $1.35 pair.
Knee lengths, $1.25 pair.

DRESS GOODS—in Basement.

200 pieces—Serges, Cheviots and wool mixtures, *value 45c. and 50c.*, at 25c. yard.
54 inch all-wool plaids, in browns and greys, *worth 75c.*, now 40c. yard.
100 pieces whipcord suitings (*75c. quality*), at 50c, yard.

SILK DEP'T—in Basement.

Clearing Sale of remnants, odds and ends, and broken lines. Among the bargains we quote:
Brocade Silk Velvets (*worth $4.50 and $5*), $1.50 and $1.75
Plaid Velvets (*worth $5.00*), at $1.75.
Novelties in solid colors and glace effects, at less than half price.
Light ground, printed crepes (*worth from $2.50 to $3.00*, at $1.50.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEP'T—Bas'mt.

75 Dozen Men's Fine Black Cashmere half hose, 35c. pair; *3 pairs for $1.00.*
35 Dozen Men's Silk Mufflers, 75c., $1, $1.25 each.
Men's Linen Collars, 13c. each; *2 for 25c.*
Men's Linen Cuffs, 15c. pair.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR—in Basement.

200 Dozen Ladies' Jersey Ball Vest and Drawers, at 35c. each; *were 75c*
150 Dozen Ladies' Jersey Ball vest and drawers, at 50c. each; *were 85c*
100 Dozen Ladies' Jersey Wool Vests (only), at 50c. each; *were $1.00*
100 Dozen Ladies' Jersey pure silk vest, low neck, sleeveless, colors— cream, pink, sky, cardinal, old gold and black, at 50c. each; *were 85c*
250 Dozen Black Cashmere Equestrian Tights (open) Ankle lengths, at $1.00 and $1.35; *worth $1.75 and $2.00*
Odds and Ends of English vests and drawers, to close at $1.00; *were $3.50 each*

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—in Basement.

100 Dozen Men's Natural Wool shirts and drawers; 85c.; *were $1.25*
75 Dozen Men's Tan, all wool shirts and drawers, $1.00; *were $1.50*
Canton Flannel Drawers, 35c. each; *were 85c.*

DOLL DEPARTMENT—In Basement.

Infant Dolls, in long dresses, 25c, 50c, 95c and up.
Kid Dolls, 25c, 50c, 95c up.
Jointed Dolls, 25c up.
A large assortment of beautifully dressed dolls, 14 inches long, at 95c.
We also display in this department a great variety of dressed dolls, from $2.45 to $25.
Doll Trunks, with doll's outfit, $3.45 and up.
Doll Slippers, Stockings, Hats, Nursing Bottles, etc.

TOY DEPARTMENT—In Basement.

Steam and Electric Toys—comprising fountains, windmills, merry-go-rounds, distilleries, engines, boats, water pumps, locomotives, etc., at decidedly the lowest prices.
Doll houses, horse stables, warehouses, kitchens, magnetic toys, children's reins.
Pianos, 50c up; tool chests, 50c up.
Magic Lanterns, 75c up. Lead Soldiers, in Boxes, 45c.
Real Skin Horses, in variety of sizes, 50c to $3.50.
Horses and Carts, 50c and 95c up.
Express wagons, menageries, tandems, tally hoes, and an endless variety of novelties in skin toys at reasonable prices.

LEATHER GOODS—In Basement.

Purses, 15c up.
Real Seal Pocket Books, 50c.
Real Leather Combination Card Case and Pocket Book, 50c.
Real Seal Combination Card Case and Pocket Book, 95c.
Real Seal and Alligator Card Cases, 95c.
Full Line of Cigar Cases.
Real Seal Chatelaine Bags, 95c. up.
Leather and Silk Shopping Bags, 95c.
Lap tablets, from 50c up.

We display in connection with our Leather Goods Department a very large assortment of the medium and better grades of fancy cases, suitable for holiday presents, such as Brush and Comb Cases, Shaving Cases, Manicure Cases, Hdkf and Glove Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Game Boxes, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Cigar Boxes, Albums, etc., at the very lowest prices.

LINENS—in Basement.

300 Hemstitched Tray Cloths, stamped, 25c. each.
200 Hemstitched Center Pieces, stamped, 38c. each.
200 Hemstitched Side-board covers, stamped 50c. ea.
75 packages of odd Towels, at greatly reduced prices.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Handkerchiefs for the Holidays.

The Special Sale announced to commence to-day, in the Handkerchief Departments, will exceed any of our former great Holiday Sales. The large assortments include extremest novelties and are, by far, the choicest ever shown in Chicago. The distinctive features in these Sales are:

—Large, especially appropriate lines at greatly reduced prices.
—Importations of extreme novelties and exclusive designs.
—Prices that are much lower than usually asked elsewhere for inferior qualities.

Following are a few of the many special bargains in the HANDKERCHIEF DEP'T—*MAIN FLOOR.*

Ladies' All-Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, (unlaundered) $1.25 for package of six.
Ladies' plain linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 18c., 25c., 35c. each.
Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c. each. $1.38 for box of six.
Men's All-linen Initial Handkerchiefs, (unlaundered) $1.25 for package of six.
Men's plain linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 18c., 25c., 35c. each.
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c. each. $1.38 for box of six.
Ladies' Fine Embroider'd Silk Handkerchiefs, *worth $1 to $2.25*, at 35c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Men's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, *worth 75c. each*, at 50c,
Men's Polka Dot Silk Mufflers, *worth $1.25*, at 75c.
Men's Silk-mixed Mufflers, 35c., 50c., 75c. each.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 18c., 25c., 35c., 50c. each.
Elegant Handkerchief Boxes and Sachets, at greatly reduced prices for this sale.

During December we enclose fine handkerchiefs in elegant boxes without extra charge.

In Annex Handkerchief Dep't--In Basement Salesroom.

Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, - 12½c. each.
Ladies' Colored-Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c., 7c. and 10c. each.
Ladies' Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 18c., 25c. each.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12½c., 18c., 25c. each.
Men's Colored-Bordered Handkerchiefs, 7c., 10c., 12½c., 18c. each.
Men's Mufflers, 35c., 50c. - - - each.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Laces and Evening Textures.

Our displays of real laces, for the holidays, exhibit in the highest degree the skill and handiwork of the best art needleworkers of Europe. The assortments represent our especial effort to surpass, in artistic excellence, all former efforts. More desirable presents could scarcely be suggested than the pieces of exquisite novelties from the great lace centres of the Old World. Prominent in the displays are:

Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, Scarfs, Bridal Veils, Flouncings; Trimmings.

As special features for this week we quote the following:

Black Silk, hand-run Spanish Lace Scarfs **at $3.50 and $5,** *have been $5 and $7.50.*

White and Cream silk and fancy scarfs **$2.25, $3.50 and $5,** *just one-half regular price.*

5,000 yards—White and cream fancy trimming laces, 4 to 8 inches wide,—**choice at 25c. yard.**

3,000 yards—Cream and ecru Guipure and Venetian Laces, suitable for trimming evening gowns, waists, etc.,—at *great reductions from regular prices.*

Evening Textures.

Evening Crepes—in *all* the latest shades—44 inches wide, at **$1.00 yard;** *reduced from $1.75.*

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

STATE AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

SIX DEPARTMENTS —MAKE —SPECIAL —PRICES For Today Only

And exhibit specimens of their Extraordinary Bargains in our six State-st. show windows. Holiday wants have been generously provided for, as may be seen by our elaborate window displays, thereby affording the greatest opportunity of the season for securing Christmas Gifts at remarkably low prices.

NOTE THAT THESE PRICES ARE FOR MONDAY ONLY.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES
—OUR HOLIDAY SALE OF BOOKS.
—SEE FULL PAGE ADVERTISEMENT ON FIFTH PAGE
—OF TODAY'S TRIBUNE.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

What is going on today in Chicago.

Meeting of the New County Board.
Annual Meeting of the German Benevolent Society.
Selection of a Chief Justice of the Superior Court.
Reception to the Chicago University Students by Mrs. Harper.

What is going on today at S. & M.'s.

The Scotch Woolen Dress Goods, 54 inches wide, 50 cents.
Holiday Handkerchiefs,
Toys by the Wagon Loads.

Should you not have noticed what we said in the Sunday papers about the wonderful doings in Dress Goods, we simply repeat the announcement in a condensed form. 400 pieces 16,000 yards of

54-inch Scotch Woolens at 50 cents a yard.

They're on the famous Bargain Dress Goods Square.

One hundred new patterns of the Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs at *Twenty-five Cents* are opened this morning. The 50-cent ones for 25 cents are the ones meant.

The Big Economy Basement has a big part of it surrendered to the little people. It is overflowing with Dolls, Mechanical Toys, and the thousand and one other little things that at a trifling cost make so many glad little eyes sparkle.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

Mail orders have quick seeing to.

HOLIDAY FURNITURE

Parlor Desks, Library Book Cases, Combination Desk Book Cases, Book Shelves, Music Cabinets, Piano Stools, Piano Benches, Parlor Cabinets, Brass Onyx Top Tables, Brass Onyx Top Cabinets, Brass Bedsteads, Marquetry Parlor Chairs, Turkish Chairs, Turkish Rockers, Turkish Sofas and Couches, Divans, Easy Chairs, Mantel Mirrors, Mantel Cabinets, Hall Racks and Mirrors, Fancy Rockers and Fancy Chairs, Gilt Chairs, Gilt Tables, Tables for Hall, Library, Parlor, and Bedrooms, Pedestals, Card Tables, China Closets for Dining Rooms, Sideboards, Dining Tables and Chairs, Children's Bedsteads, Chairs, Rockers, Cribs, &c.; Odd Bureaus, Odd Cheval Dressers, Cheval Glasses, Dressing Tables, Odd Bedsteads, Odd Washstands, Folding Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Bed Room Costumers, Reed and Rattan Chairs, Office Desks, Tables and Chairs, Leather Covered Couches and Chairs, Moth-Proof Cedar Chests, Medicine Cabinets, Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Library Suits, &c., &c. Latest designs, popular woods and finishes. All goods guaranteed first-class.

Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are the Lowest for FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

Wirts & Scholle.

222 WABASH

TERMINATION SALE

Men's and Boys' Clothing Almost Given Away.

Removal—bargain and tail-end-of-the-season sales are incomparable to this great termination sale of ours. It's a closing sale in the full sense of the term and means that we will bring our business to an end Jan. 31st. Before that time we must sell all our ready-made clothing—the goods were made specially for this market—proper weight materials—correct styles and best workmanship all considered in their get-up to please and satisfy the clothing wearers of this city, and we would not be justified in carrying away any portion of them—they were intended for you and you alone can have them, and we've made prices so temptingly low that you can't resist buying after you have looked the stock over.

Wanamaker & Brown,

145 STATE-ST.

Clear as a Crystal.

WAUKESHA

HYGEIA

SPRING WATER.

Sparkling as a Diamond.

Superior to All Other Table Waters.

FRESH FROM THE HYGEIA SPRING AT WAUKESHA DAILY. DELIVERED IN 10-GALLON SEALED CANS.

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ACCOUNT BOOKS.

In stock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work

THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO 245 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.

CONSTANTINOPLE. LONDON. CHICAGO.

COSTIKYAN & BEDROSIAN,

Oriental Art Rooms

212 Wabash-av.

We will continue this week also OUR SPECIAL SALE of

ORIENTAL RUGS.

If you desire to get choice Rugs for your house or for presents, this is your opportunity. We will also offer during this week, commencing this morning, a large variety of
FINE EMBROIDERIES,
BRIC-A-BRAC,
CHOICE ANTIQUE FURNITURE,
ANTIQUITIES AND NOVELTIES.
All have been just imported.
COSTIKYAN & BEDROSIAN.

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

TOMORROW AT 10 A. M.
For Account of Fire Underwriters,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago.
The entire salvage of
INBUSCH BROS. and ROUNDY, PECKHAM & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Milwaukee, Wis.
Consisting of
6,000 cases Canned Goods, 100 H. C. Tea, 250 cases Soap, 500 cases Bottled Whisky, 25 Barrels Whisky, and a large quantity of Preserves, Catsups, Syrups, Coffee, Prunes, Extracts, Table Delicacies, etc.
On the Same Day, Part of Salvage of
KOCH & LIEBER, MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
Consisting of
500 Cases Matches, 100 Cases Mason Jars, 1,000 Boxes Stove Polish, Blacking, Inks, etc., and a large quantity of Brooms, Wooden and Hollow Ware, Brushes, Dusters, Tinware, Wash Tubs and Boards, Clothes Pins, etc.
GOODS NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Stocks arranged for sale by SAMUEL GANS, Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

RUPTURE

PERMANENTLY CURED OR NO PAY.

Financial Reference: ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK.

We refer you to 1500 patients.

No Operation. No Detention from Business.

Written guarantee to absolutely Cure all kinds of Rupture of either sex without use of knife or syringe, no matter of how long standing. Examination Free. Send for Circular.

THE O. E. MILLER CO.
1106 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.

The Land of the Cliff-Dwellers.

By FREDERICK H. CHAPIN,

Author of "Mountaineering in Colorado."

Profusely Illustrated. 12mo, cloth. $2.25.

W. B. Clarke & Co.,
340 Washington-st., Boston.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

ANNUAL WAR REPORT.

SECRETARY ELKINS DESCRIBES THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

He Recommends the Restoration of the Grade of Lieutenant-General, Citing Reasons Therefor—More Money Needed for the Post-Graduate Military Schools—Improvement in Small Arms—Urged That the Salaries of Non-Commissioned Officers Be Increased.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The annual report of the Secretary of War was today made public. The efficiency of the different corps is the subject of comment and the revival of the grade of Lieutenant-General is urged, the following reasons being advanced:

The interests of the Nation demand that the administration of military affairs shall be attended with dignity and authority. To this end it is necessary that the Commanding General should be conspicuously superior in rank to all subordinates. Experience has shown that rank, as well as command, is essential to give proper effect to authority in any military organization of importance. Accordingly, it is recommended that the Lieutenant-Generalcy be revived as a permanent grade of army rank.

Secretary Elkins wishes to elevate the enlisted personnel of the army and makes recommendations as follows:

Every possible effort has been made to secure the enlistment of desirable men. The recruiting service has been administered with exceptional vigor and success during the last two years; and the standard of qualifications has been raised until the test at recruiting rendezvous is so critical that only 28 per cent of the applicants for enlistment were accepted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. It seems that almost everything has been accomplished that is possible under existing laws. Notwithstanding all this, however, many men succeed in entering the army whose character and antecedents are such as to render their presence detrimental to the service; and the complaint is general as to a scarcity of material for non-commissioned officers.

Improvement in administrative methods may correct some of these evils, but it is thought that the best remedy lies through a small increase in compensation. If good men are wanted for the army they must be paid something near what wage-earners receive in the ordinary pursuits of civil life. Under the pressure of national prosperity representative men command good pay.

The army, under favorable conditions, should be one of the most desirable trades of youth, and there can scarcely be a doubt that bright and adventurous young men would seek our colors in considerable numbers if it were generally understood that courage and merit would be suitably rewarded. Under present conditions there is scarcely any pecuniary benefit to attract a man to the ranks. Promotions to commissioned grades are necessarily few, and the difference between the pay of a private and a non-commissioned officer is hardly appreciable, when considered in the light of an inducement to enlistment. It is therefore recommended that at least the pay of all non-commissioned grades be increased to the extent of making promotion thereto the object of legitimate ambition, thereby inducing the enlistment of the very best material to compete for the advantages of promotion to the grade of both commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Considering that there are 1,884 Sergeants of all grades and 1,614 Corporals, it is apparent that the inducement should be ample enough to justify young men of character and capacity in indulging the expectation of ultimately securing adequate compensation and recognition.

The Secretary reports the army posts distributed as follows:

East of the Mississippi.

Maine	1	Illinois	1
Massachusetts	1	Michigan	3
Rhode Island	1	Virginia	2
Connecticut	1	Kentucky	2
New York	13	Louisiana	1
Maryland	1	Florida	2
District of Columbia	1	Georgia	1
Ohio	1	Alabama	1

West of the Mississippi.

Minnesota	1	Wyoming	5
South Dakota	2	Indian Territory	1
North Dakota	3	Oklahoma Territory	2
Montana	5	Texas	9
Kansas	3	Arizona	6
Missouri	1	New Mexico	4
Nebraska	4	California	7
Colorado	1	Washington	5
Utah	2	Idaho	2

The report urges that small posts be abandoned and that regimental posts should be located at or near the principal commercial centers, where transportation facilities are ample, and movements of both men and supplies may be rapidly and economically made. The army could be maintained under these conditions much cheaper than ever before in its history. It is thought that the cities near which such posts may be located should be required by Congress to donate to the government sufficient land, say 1,000 acres, in consideration of building and maintaining such posts in their immediate vicinity. Officers and men would thus have access to churches, schools, libraries, and other advantages which are only to be found near large centers of population. Added to this, the presence of troops in the States would familiarize the people with the army, lead them to better understand its operations, and, it is believed, foster a kindlier interest in it.

Speaking of the division of military information the report says:

It is in contemplation to establish and properly expand a branch of the division to be devoted exclusively to topography and maps, with a view to acquiring the most reliable books, maps, plans, and data relating to the topography and geography, not only of our own country, but of the world. The relative importance attached to this branch of military information may be illustrated by reference to the fact that 75,000 maps alone are reported as on deposit in the division of information of a single European war department. Another important function embodies the idea of publishing and distributing text-book and monographs relating to the art of war, thereby insuring the dissemination of useful information on military subjects throughout all branches of the military establishment, including the National Guard.

West Point.

Following are the recommendations regarding West Point Military Academy:

The high standing of the Military Academy at West Point has been maintained. The reports of the Board of Visitors and of the Superintendent show marked advancement and speak well of the condition and management of the institution. Its capacity is not overtaxed. Vacancies in the list of cadets constantly exist, which it is important should be kept full. It is recommended that the President be given authority to appoint ten cadets-at-large each year, as was authorized by law prior to June 11, 1888. It is probable that with this increase, there will still be vacancies, and that the number of graduates will not exceed seventy-five per annum. Such an enactment would result in a desirable increase in the corps of cadets and would operate almost exclusively in behalf of officers of the army and navy and civil officials, who, by a long absence in the public service, find it difficult to secure recognition for their sons in their home districts. The attention of Representatives is called to the provision of law requiring nomination to be made a year in advance. Vacancies frequently exist by reason of neglect to nominate promptly. The principal examination now takes place March 1 instead of in June, as heretofore. It is due to the government, as well as the young men selected, that they should have a few months of preparation before the March examination.

The recommendation of the Superintendent that the senior assistants in the departments of law and ordnance shall be placed on the same footing as to pay and emoluments as those of other departments of the institution is concurred in. There seems to be no good reason why these two important departments should not have the same privileges as the others.

Secretary Elkins in speaking of the post-graduate schools commends the work of this branch at West Point. The evolution of the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., has progressed in a marked degree. The development of the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has been remarkable. The engineering school at Willet's Point fits officers to render important aid in the defense of harbors in case of emergency. The Secretary complains that there is a lack of funds for the formation of libraries and museums for these schools, and urges liberal appropriations by Congress.

Referring to military drill in colleges in the United States, the report says that over 1,000 boys are now undergoing such instruction by army officers detailed for that purpose. The following refers to the National Guard:

The importance of maintaining and improving the militia of the several States and the District of Columbia is generally admitted. The National Guard is the reserve force of the army. Attention is invited to the necessary appropriations for arming and equipping this reserve force. In 1808 the appropriations for the militia of the States was $200,000. The highly improved arms and equipments of the present day cost for the same number of men more than treble what they did eighty-four years ago. The population of the country is many times what it was then, and the demand for these equipments has increased many times.

An appropriation of only five times the amount appropriated in 1808 can hardly be considered extravagant. Recent appropriations have been entirely inadequate and the War Department is under the constant necessity of refusing supplies called for from the different States. An appropriation of at least one million dollars for this purpose is recommended. It is also recommended that the present law be so changed that arms and supplies which have become unserviceable in the hands of the militia may be sold and the proceeds of the sale be used in furnishing new supplies, instead of being covered into the Treasury. It is also recommended that the act of March 1, 1889, be so amended that an independent issue of supplies may be made to the National Guard of the District of Columbia and not be taken from the limited supplies of the regular army.

Indian Soldiers.

Indian soldiers, according to the Inspector-General's report, show remarkable aptitude for military service. In speaking of the army generally, he says that reports of inspections made since the new drill regulations were issued show commendable alacrity on the part of the men in learning them, and that those for the infantry and cavalry are considered an improvement.

The report of the Acting Judge-Advocate-General shows the number of trials by court-martial has increased, but this is owing to the fact that the summary courts, recently authorized and put in operation, have disposed of a great many minor offenses which would never have been presented to a general garrison court-martial.

The report of the Quartermaster-General shows the issues to the militia amounted to $215,000. The appropriation for construction of buildings and the enlargement of military posts was $745,000. Besides these repairs and constructions, under a special act and appropriation, private buildings have been purchased at the different posts amounting in value to $50,000.

The report of the Surgeon-General shows the health of the army to be good. Taking into consideration the number of admissions to hospital, the number constantly sick, the number of deaths, and the number discharged for disability, the rates are lower than for the previous year, and considerably lower than the rates of the previous decade. The report continues:

Boards for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps were convened in Chicago in February, 1892, and in New York in October, 1891, and March, 1892, each remaining in session one month. Seventy-seven candidates were invited to appear and fifty-eight responded, out of which thirteen only were accepted.

The Surgeon-General takes a deep interest in the more perfect organization of a medical department for the National Guard. It is hoped that this may be accomplished through the medical department of the army and the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States.

The report of the Paymaster-General shows that the amount disbursed for pay of the army was $300,000 less than last year. This is no doubt partially due to the amount retained from the pay of enlisted men on their first enlistment, as provided by the act of July 16, 1890. The amount disbursed in payment of claims settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury was also $300,000 less than last year.

Citing from the report of the Corps of Engineers the Secretary says:

The immense and growing commerce of our great lakes is worthy of fostering care. Its rapid increase may well be a source of national pride, evidencing as it does the great wealth of the Nation and the energy of American enterprise. Attention is invited to the estimates of the chief of engineers for charts and surveys pertaining to the northern and northwestern lakes, to those for surveys and reconnoissances in military departments, and for maps for the use of the War Department, including war maps.

Small Arms.

Writing of the Ordnance Department the Secretary says:

Perhaps the most important advance of the year has been in the adoption of a new small arm for the service. A board of competent officers spent nearly two years in examining and testing the different arms recommended for use and presented for tests. Fifty-three different guns were tested. They were of both American and foreign invention, and some of them are arms now in use by the principal military powers of Europe. The one finally recommended is what is known as a magazine arm, and can be used as such, or as a single-loader. It has been adopted for a 30 caliber infantry rifle and carbine, and steps are being taken for its manufacture. Provision should be made for a full supply to the army and to the National Guard, and for a suitable stock to be held in reserve. A test of the different arms now in service throughout the world, as well as those of recent invention, has, it is believed, enabled the department to fix upon an arm superior to any now in actual use.

The Chief Signal Officer reports the continued improvement of the signal service and important acquisitions in knowledge and in material and instruments. A course of instruction has been established at Fort Riley, Kas., which comprises practical and theoretical work in electricity, field surveying, telegraphy, telephony, and signaling. A plan outlining the work and equipment of the corps in case of hostilities has been approved, and will be carried out as appropriations are made and opportunities occur. Investigations of the possibilities of electric flash light are in progress. The management of the military telegraph has been satisfactory, and some new lines have been constructed. A practical test of the field telegraph train has been made in the construction of a flying field telegraph line about thirty-five miles long in twenty-four hours' time.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, are as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses	$ 2,016,545.65
Military establishment: Support of the Army and Military Academy	23,404,533.83
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	19,861,183.96
Miscellaneous objects	5,936,707.15
Total	$51,218,970.59

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses	$ 2,047,712.45
Military establishment—support of the Army and Military Academy	24,626,921.15
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	25,895,282.00
Miscellaneous objects	3,963,006.94
Total	$56,532,922.54

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, are as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses	$ 2,087,206.00
Military establishment—support of the Army and Military Academy	26,301,855.86
Public works	10,233,413.09
Miscellaneous objects	4,732,204.77
Total	$43,354,679.72

For the Fair.

Following is the reference to the World's Fair:

The plans for the War Department exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition are as nearly perfected as time and circumstances will permit. All sections of the proposed exhibit are well in hand. It is expected to be illustrative of the advancement of the age in all that pertains to the art of war and the relative standing of our government among the great military powers of the world.

Among the important events of this great year of jubilee will be the naval display at Hampton Roads in April next. There will doubtless be a great gathering of the naval officers of the nations. In a certain sense they will be our guests. The War Department has an important military post and school at Fort Monroe, and should be in a condition to do its full share in making this a great success. An appropriation of $25,000 for this purpose is recommended.

The report concludes as follows:

In conclusion I desire to express my gratitude to you for many acts of forbearance and kindness, and my thanks to the Major-General commanding the army and to the heads of the different bureaus of the department for valuable assistance, all of which has tended to make the performance of my new duties pleasant and agreeable.

A NEW FEMININE INDUSTRY.

Women Who Make a Living Breaking In New Shoes.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* "Wearing shoes is my business," said a woman the other day. "It began in this way: A schoolmate of mine had the good luck to marry a wealthy man.

"She had always suffered from tender feet, and at school I used to break in her new shoes for her by wearing them a few days. Stretching on a last won't serve the same end because a last cracks without softening the leather; there's nothing like the tread of the foot to do that.

"Well, when my friend married she insisted upon my accepting a trifle for breaking in her shoes. I named 50 cents a pair. There were other women to whom she mentioned her idea, and about half a dozen who wore the same number as I do gave me their custom. Gradually my queer little business increased, so by the time my daughters grew up I never had to buy shoes for them or myself, and I often employ girls outside when my customers' sizes do not fit any of us.

"I keep the buttons on the shoes in addition to stretching them when new. I charge 10 cents for putting the buttons on, no matter how many or how few there may be to replace. I also brush and put shoe-polish on them. The charge for this is 25 cents, and the shoes are sent to me and called for. You see, the pay is small, but it helps me dress. For years, I think, I stood alone in the business, but now the visiting maid includes the care of shoes in her duties, so that, but for having my own patronesses, she would cut the ground from under my always new-shod feet."

SEC. NOBLE'S REPORT.

WORK OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT DURING THE LAST YEAR.

Enormous Business Done by the Pension Bureau and the Patent Office—Mount St. Elias Proved to Be the Highest Point on the Continent, and It Is in the Territory of the United States—Better Protection Asked for the Residents of Alaska—The Sealing Industry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The annual report of Secretary Noble to the President shows the volume of work accomplished during the present administration is greatly in excess of that of any like preceding period in the history of the department. In the General Land Office June 30, 1888, there were pending 350,953 final entries, and the accumulation steadily increasing. These have all been disposed of. During the present administration 398,128 agricultural patents have been issued, against 162,754 in the preceding four years, representing an excess in acreage of 37,659,840 acres. The report summarized continues:

Educational work among the Indians has been greatly increased and improved in efficiency. There has been an increase of over 13 per cent in attendance of children in the schools, the total for 1892 being 19,793 scholars. New Indian reservation boarding schools have been established during the present administration, and more are in progress which it is anticipated will be opened soon.

Under the policy of Indian allotments negotiations with fourteen tribes during the present administration has resulted in the opening up for public settlement of nearly 26,000,000 acres of land. Other negotiations which are pending will, when ratified, add 10,000,000 acres more. Allotments of lands in severalty to the Indians have been made in large numbers, and 5,900 to whom patents have been issued have by operation of law become citizens of the United States.

An important agreement was negotiated in December, 1891, by the Cherokee Commission, whereby the Cherokee nation cedes its rights to a tract of country known as the Cherokee Outlet, for the sum of $8,597,736.12. The ratification of this agreement by Congress will open to settlement 6,000,000 acres of land, which is fertile and valuable for agricultural purposes, and is strongly urged. The report cites the recent remarkable message of Principal Chief Mays to the Cherokee Council, taking an independent position as to this business with the United States.

To Suppress Liquor Traffic.

The sale of liquor to Indians in the Indian Territory has been a source of considerable demoralization and trouble among the Indians and the officials have been zealously engaged in the suppression of this traffic. Formerly there was much complaint that the quality of the goods delivered was far below that of the samples furnished. Under the personal supervision of the Assistant Secretary, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and some members of the Board of Indian Commissioners these evils have been corrected and the reputation of the service for fair dealing has been restored.

The taking of the census of 1890 was recognized at the beginning as a most important and difficult task, but it has been accomplished. The census publications have been received with favorable indorsement throughout the civilized nations, and the work stands an acknowledged success and great scientific achievement. A mass of statistics is now in process of completion, and much of it is already in the hands of the printer. With the exception of a small amount of work on vital statistics and population and the statistics of manufactories and agriculture, all the regular work of the eleventh census is about completed. The farm mortgages report will be completed in twelve months.

There has been no marked change in the business methods of the Patent Office. The number of applications for patents during the year was 45,945, the total number awaiting action July 1, 1892, 9,447. The number of patents granted was 23,626, the total receipts were $1,268,724.35, and the expenditures $1,114,134.23. The amount in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Office is now $4,102,441.09.

The work of the Geographical Survey has been carried on with great efficiency. In the topographic branch 180,000 square miles have been surveyed during the last year, making a total of 600,000 square miles surveyed up to the present time. It has been determined by triangulation that the summit of Mount St. Elias has an altitude of 18,100 feet above the sea, making it the highest point on the continent, unless certain unmeasured volcanoes of Mexico prove to be higher. This great landmark lies just a little on our side of the boundary between Alaska and British America and will bear the United States flag.

Pension Office Business.

The volume of business handled and disposed of by the Pension Office during the last year is shown to have been enormous. There were June 30, 1892, 876,068 pensioners borne upon the rolls, being 199,908 more than were on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. Among these are twenty-two widows and daughters of soldiers of the revolution and 165 survivors of the war of 1812. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,035,612.68, and it is estimated that the appropriation for 1893 of $144,956,000 will leave a deficiency. There have been filed up to date of Oct. 12, 1892, 920,957 claims under the act of June 27, 1890, and there have been issued thus far of these claims 403,389 certificates. The force of the Pension Office consisted of 2,009 persons, assigned to fifteen divisions. A certain number of these divisions are under the immediate direction of the Commissioner, others under the Deputy Commissioners and chief clerk. Some idea of the magnitude of the work can be formed from the fact that during the year 5,375,120 pieces of mail were received and 4,316,616 pieces sent out.

The total number of certificates issued during the year was 311,589. The total number of pensioners dropped from the rolls was 25,206. The average annual value of each pension on the roll is $133.41. Under the provisions of the act of June, 1890, many claimants who were seriously disabled and living upon charity, but who could not establish service origin of their disability, have been enabled to secure much needed assistance and financial relief. The result so obtained through this legislation, and the great good it has done for the multitude of worthy claimants, appears to have justified expectations of those who enacted it. The Commissioner recommends the appointment of an actuary to collate certain statistics relative to the question of the effect of army service upon the expectation of lives of soldiers and the probable duration of the pension roll which it is thought will be a valuable contribution to science. The estimates for the deficiency for this year is $10,558,681, and the estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is $165,000,000. This is based on careful consideration of all the factors entering into the question.

For Railroad Debt Extension.

The Bureau of Railroads has been employed in seeking conclusions as to the best treatment the government should give to the debt of subsidized railroads now approaching maturity. Full reports have been submitted to Congress as to the guarantees of stocks or bonds and payment of indebtedness of the various railroads. The suggestions made in the Commissioner's report look to an extension of the debt and an increase of security. A history of the railways of the United States and tables of statistics showing the effect of railway construction upon population, wealth, and development was furnished the international American conference. The lines of bonded railroads have been carefully inspected each year and extensions and improvements noted. The books and accounts of these roads have been thoroughly examined and only such charges allowed for expenses as were proper deductions from the gross earnings in making up the statement of net earnings.

The report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific railway shows that they coincide with the Railroad Commission in recommending an extension rather than foreclosure.

A system of competitive examinations for promotion has been in operation in the department since Jan. 1, 1892, under the President's order of Dec. 2, 1891. The system has worked well and has resulted in securing better and more faithful service on the part of employés. Many employés in the various bureaus of the department have been promoted under the system.

As to Arizona.

The population of Arizona has considerably increased and the class of immigration is more desirable. The total debt of the Territory is $3,334,725.81. A floating debt has been successfully funded at 5 per cent under authority of the act of Congress of July, 1892. Agricultural products have increased about 10 per cent. The gold product for the year was $3,000,000; silver, $2,000,000; copper, $4,500,000. Wool-growing is one of the foremost enterprises, and the product reaches as high as 2,500,000 pounds a season. Some complications are reported to exist between the Navajo Indians and the white settlers growing out of the question as to what rights the Indians may have on the public domain off their reservation.

The Governor estimates the increase of population at 16,025 since the taking of the census. The average of foreign immigration has decreased. The records of the Land Office at Salt Lake City show entries for the year comprising 229,666 acres. The total area surveyed was 13,188,203 acres. The metal products taken from the mines for 1891 in gold, silver, lead, and copper had an aggregate export value of $12,240,885. The mining companies organized in the territory have an aggregate capitalization of $86,185,000, and miscellaneous corporations a capitalization of $52,116,500. The first Legislature elected on national party lines among other acts passed one prohibiting polygamy by a law very similar to the present national law.

Other Territories.

The Governor of Utah expresses his belief in the good faith and honesty of the purpose of Mormon leaders and people in their abandonment of polygamy and their obedience to the laws of Congress on this subject.

The population of Oklahoma is shown to be 133,100, not including the Indians, who still maintain their tribal relations. Eighty-five per cent of the population are whites, and only about 5 per cent foreign born. It is thought that a conservative estimate of the value of the property, real and personal, in Cheyenne and Arapahoe Counties is $40,000,000; excluding these counties the assessor's returns show a valuation of $11,485,162.

Alaska is virtually without an organized government. It is difficult to punish perpetrators of outrages and smugglers that infest the coast and debauch the natives. The Secretary recommends an appropriation for a steam police vessel to run along the coast and among the islands to which many fugitives escape. Only a nucleus of a military organization exists, consisting of one company, and the Congressional appropriation for Alaska is now being withheld, so that even the operations of this small body of militia are restricted. Additional Commissioners and Deputy Marshals are earnestly requested and represented to be necessary in order to furnish court facilities to the Territory.

Sealing Question.

The international complications arising from the killing of the seals in the ocean and Bering Sea have greatly embarrassed the lessees of the seal islands. In 1890 no less than 50,000 seals were taken in the open sea, and more than that number in 1891; during the last season only 7,500 seals were killed on these islands, and the diminished number upon the rookeries shows a terrible waste of seal life by the destructive methods employed in pelagic sealing. They do not haul out any longer upon the Otter Islands except the hair seals. The cod and salmon fisheries of Alaska constitute a great enterprise, employing vast capital and a large number of men and vessels. Additional mail and transportation facilities have been secured during the last three years which have done something to ameliorate the hard conditions of life in that generally dreary country. The Secretary presents a bill framed to give Alaska a better government and is earnest in his recommendation that the condition of the Territory receive the attention of Congress.

The present officers of the Nicaragua Canal company are Hiram Hitchcock, President; Charles P. Daly, Vice-President; and Thomas B. Atkins, Secretary and Treasurer. A majority of the Board of Directors are citizens of the United States; the officers are all citizens and residents of the United States. Mr. Gonzales S. Spinoza is the resident agent at Managua in Nicaragua and Mr. Louis Chable represents the company at San José in the Republic of Costa Rica. The Secretary expresses the opinion that this enterprise is of the utmost importance to the welfare of our country in either peace or war and should have most favorable recognition by Congress.

SAYS THE BIBLE IS BUT AN ALLEGORY.

Prof. Chaney, Astronomer and Astrologer, Lectures on the Scriptures and Zodiac.

Prof. W. H. Chaney, announced as an astronomer and astrologer, lectured yesterday afternoon at No. 517 West Madison street on the first chapter of Revelation, or the Second Coming of Christ. He had a map of the heavens on canvas to illustrate and explain his argument.

He started in with the proposition that there never was a Christ, or a Moses, or an Abraham for that matter, and therefore his second coming whether as God or man was impossible. The Bible he regarded as a sublime and poetic allegory of the heavens and all its prophecies and deifications were but symbolic of the signs of the zodiac. Christ was but a personification of the sun, the source of lifegiving power, and therefore was represented with a nimbus around his head. Jesu and the Queen of Heaven, or the Virgin mother, were known to the ancients 3,500 years before the Christian era. The character and mission of Christ as described in the Bible were beautifully told, the professor says, in the procession of the zodiacal constellation, and therein could be found the only sense or meaning in the story. The holy scriptures, like all ancient religious writings, were symbolical, and all their gods and goddesses were mythical. The Hebrews only borrowed their divinities from the Chinese and Indians. The term zodiac means a circle of beasts, and as other constellations rise Aries, the lamb, disappears, and hence came the promise of the Lamb of God coming at a future time into the world. Moses substituted Aries, the lamb, for Taurus, the bull, in the heavens, but the Hebrews did not like it, and so they made a calf for themselves. But he had 3,000 of them killed, telling them the calf should be worshiped no more, and that the Lamb of God was to come in great power and glory. The Bible as interpreted by astronomy is most beautiful and sublime, but the modern interpretation of it is brutal as well as ridiculous, and belongs to the age of infant damnation. From Genesis to Revelation, and including both, the entire scriptures are but symbolic of the constellations which the ancients typified by the forms of beasts.

When Prof. Chaney's hour was up he was replied to by a Mr. Morgan, a Freethinker, and Mrs. Elizabeth Galbraith. The latter scored the professor and his pictured map of the zodiac pretty hard, and regretted that any one should try to take away from the troubled soul the comfort and consolation of the word of God.

EXTENSION LECTURES FOR THE WEEK.

List of Subjects and Speakers and Places Where They May Be Heard.

The university extension lectures for this week at the various centers in the city and suburbs are as follows:

University Center—Wednesday, "Ideas Underlying the Story of Faust," by Prof. Moulton.

Englewood Center—Sunday, "Prophetic Literature of the Bible," Prof. Moulton.

Hyde Park Center—Tuesday, "Compulsory Education and Manual Training," Prof. Bemis.

All Souls' Center—Sunday, "The Divided Kingdom to the Death of Ahaz," Prof. Price.

Kenwood Center—Tuesday, "George III., North, Burke, and Chatham," Prof. Lawrence.

Normal Park Center—Friday, "Strikes and Lockouts," Prof. Bemis.

Plymouth Center—Monday, "The State in Relation to Labor," Prof. Bemis.

St. Paul's Center—Thursday, "Kingsley, Alton, Locke, and Chartism," Mr. Zeublin.

Farwell Hall Center—Friday, "The Triumph of the Republican Party," Prof. Halsey.

Sinai Center—Wednesday, "Tennyson," Mr. Bensly.

K. A. M. Center—Saturday, "A Century of German History," Prof. Grose.

People's Institute—Sunday, "Prophetic Literature of the Bible," Prof. Moulton.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Center—Thursday, "Strikes and Lockouts," Prof. Bemis.

Hull House Center—Thursday, "A Method of Shakspeare, an Interpretation," Prof. Butler.

Union Park Center—Monday, "Politics of the War of 1812," Prof. Judson.

Newberry Library Center—Monday, "Columbus' First Voyage and the Discovery of a New Continent," Mr. Shepardson. Tuesday, "Induction, Electric Lighting, Electrical Storage, and Transmission of Power," Prof. Thwing. Friday, "Faust and Marguerite," Prof. Moulton.

Evanston—Cosmopolitan club, Friday, "Political Economy and Labor," Prof. Commons.

Aurora Center—Friday, "Magnets, Currents, and Electrical Measurements," Prof. Thwing.

South Chicago Center—Friday, "Shakspeare," Prof. Pearson.

Ravenswood Center—Monday, "Astronomy," Prof. Bacon.

Wilmette Center—Thursday, "Evolutionary Ethics," Prof. Coe.

Riverside Center—Saturday, "George Eliot," Mr. Bensly.

Pullman Center—Thursday, "The Electric Charge, the Dielectric," Prof. Thwing.

Irving Park Center—Monday, "Stone and Metal," Prof. Starr.

The centers of Oak Park and Riverside are arranging through the Chicago Society for University Extension for their second courses of lectures.

HE DIDN'T KNOW THE SIGNS.

And of Course Lost a Chance by Standing on Formality.

Detroit *Tribune:* She was the hired girl, but there burned in her heart a love no less intense than the flame which warms the soul of the petted daughter of the millionaire.

Verily she was stuck on the grocery clerk, who sat beside her in the kitchen.

The little clock on the mantel struck the hour of 9.

The grocery clerk got gay.

"Mary——"

Fearing lest she lose a portion of his discourse he leaned forward until his lips were very close to her ear.

"——may I kiss you?"

"John——"

She averted her eyes.

"——you ought not to ask me."

With a celerity born of desperation he seized his hat and shot into the darkness of the back yard and the night's Plutonian shore.

The hired girl rose, petulantly kicked the cat down the cellar, and wondered why men were not able to see through a ladder.

Speed of English Railways.

According to a return issue by the Board of Trade regarding railway communication between London and great towns, the highest average speed attained by the trains on the different lines is as follows: Great Western, 45 miles per hour; London and Northwestern, 47; Great Northern, 51; Midland, 51; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43; Great Eastern, 38, and London and Southwestern, 37.

JAY GOULD'S NATURE.

IT IS ANALYZED BY THE REV. DR. H. O. ROWLANDS.

He Says It Was No Crime in the Financier to Accumulate Riches, but He Erred in Not Making Proper Use of Them—His Interest Centered Solely on Himself—Bishop Newman Preaches Before 1,200 Northwestern Students at Evanston—Other Religious Services.

At the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church last evening the pastor, the Rev. H. O. Rowlands, delivered a discourse, the subject of which was, "In Memory of a Rich Man," to a large audience. The subject was Luke xii., 16 to 21, and the sermon was substantially as follows:

It is wrong for the general public to blame a man for being rich. The brains, the ability to acquire wealth, are an inherent trait, a God-given power, and therefore the exercise of that power and the naturally consequent accumulation of wealth are properly legitimate and right. As to how that wealth is used it is proper for us to criticise, and in its use there is in many cases much to condemn.

Jay Gould, a man of many millions, who has been for years one of the most prominent financiers of the country or of the world, has just passed away and left an immense fortune behind him. Much good for others he did with it, but much more he might have done. Greatly to his credit it would have been had he used a portion of it in founding colleges or benevolent institutions, the inmates of which would have been living monuments to his noble generosity, but this he failed to do. Let us glance at his career, or so much of it as concerns the general public.

He sat in the midst of increasing abundance, growing ever richer, and his thought was: "What shall I do with it?" There were the poor around him—unfortunate neighbors, helpless mothers with fatherless children, struggling with poverty; there were the pest-stricken and the hungry; but he heard no sighs, he saw no tears, he felt no sympathy, no kindness. He floated through seas of suffering like a great iceberg—cold, feelingless, crushing whatever touched him—and amid the wails of his fellows he said: "I will build bigger barns. I will increase my store of wealth."

Hands Made to Help.

Thus the whole ambition of this man was centered on himself. The end of his living, wealth, and influence was his own selfish good. Now, there is a sin against his fellow-man. Charity, benevolence, mercy are not optional with men. Hands have been made to help others. If my brother is drowning I am in duty bound to save him if I can; if in any way he suffers I am obliged to send relief if possible. Yet, regardless of these imperative duties, surrounded by the widow, the orphan, the sick, and the starving, this rich man gratifies his self-indulgence by saying: "Take thine ease; eat, drink, and be merry."

Those points in his character show his perverseness, the badness of his heart, and now we come to qualities which show his foolishness, his utter lack of wisdom. Having (in his mind) built his barns and stored his riches he says to his soul: "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease; behold thy possessions," presuming that a vast amount of wealth, pile upon pile, would bring him ease! Wealth is like the cane a man carries—one or two help him, but dozens of them become a burden. The moment a man in his riches goes beyond what he can actually use, the rest is a source of anxiety, and an inspiration to avarice, and yet this man bids his soul take ease while rolling in the seeds of anxiety.

Gould's wealth was a blessing to the country, for it gave bread to hundreds of thousand of people and thus benefited humanity. His $50,000,000 was far better for the land than if it had been divided into blocks of $5,000 each between 10,000 persons. It enabled him to plan gigantic enterprises and carry them forward to successful completion, thus giving employment to many and constructing national highways of steel. His power to acquire wealth was equally God-given as was Tennyson's power to frame soul-stirring poems and Grant's power to secure victories on the battlefield. But his use of it we must surely condemn.

Industrious and Economical.

Born a poor boy, sometimes making a supper on crackers, he was economical and industrious and thus gained steadily a continued progress up the ladder of prosperity. He deserved the fortune he so diligently acquired and has left a memory of which much was commendable. He is one of those who have builded our national life and his record will go down to posterity as part of our country's history.

Riches do not make a man bad; poverty does not make a man good, and it is a mistake that those quotations are so commonly used. Rich or poor, comes the summons to all: "This night thy soul shall be required of thee." Bearing this in mind it behooves all, whether rich or poor, to be ready for that inexorable summons which cannot be disobeyed. Let our lives be guided by true Christianity and then we are ready for the dark angel, let him come when he will.

Some are never satisfied, no matter how much wealth they may amass. They are like the rich man in our text, intent upon hoarding up all they can gather within their grasp regardless of how much misery and privation they bring upon others. Whatever any of you may acquire in money beyond the amount actually required for yourself and family it only brings you care and trouble and not peace to your soul.

What that great man who passed away a few days ago wanted more than all his wealth was God's forgiveness and God's love. He could then remember that there are no pockets in a shroud, for over the stream which we cross but one way, we go alone, leaving behind us everything which in life we were proud to call our own.

You worry more over what people think of you than what God thinks of you. There is a vast difference between God's knowledge of how a man stands and his own idea of his standing.

Two men are together, one reading a paper, the other listening. The first one reads with indifference the notice of the failure of a certain bank, but the cheeks of the other pale, and with a despairing look he cries: "I am ruined, for all I had was invested in that bank." How is it with you, my hearers? Is your all invested in some bank which may fail or can you truly say, my hopes, my happiness, my faith, my all is secure, for it rests upon the Lord Jesus Christ and his love?

POWER AND GLORY OF SELF-MASTERY.

Bishop Newman Preaches Before 1,200 Students at Evanston.

The second of the series of university sermons recently inaugurated by the trustees of Northwestern University for the students of that institution was preached in the First Methodist Church, Evanston, by Bishop John P. Newman last evening. Fully 1,200 students and others listened to the sermon.

The printed service prepared for the occasion was read by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Studley, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Miner Raymond.

The subject of the discourse was "The Power and Glory of Self-Mastery," and Bishop Newman used the following as his text:

He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city.—Proverbs xvi., 32.

The Bishop said among other things:

Self-control is the subjugation of all mental and physical power to the highest moral principles by which evil is resisted and good is attained. Self-mastery is not self-destruction. Our passions and appetites are given for beneficent purpose, and when gratified within the limitations of law are as pure as an angel's song or the prayer of a saint. Nature is always pure and beneficent, and he is the holiest man who lives in harmony with the cosmos. Christianity is the supplement of nature, and never antagonizes any of its provisions. Seclusion from the world in monasteries and nuneries is a reflection on nature and is no guarantee of virtue. There is no virtue where there is no temptation. The grandest manhood is the one most severely tested.

Three things are essential to self-mastery—self-knowledge, self-denial, and self-consecration. Every man should know his own temperament, and what he can and what he cannot endure. What is a temptation to one man may never affect another. The strong points in one character are after the weak points in another. No man should be the author of his temptations. He should know himself so thoroughly as never to expose his weak side.

Self-denial is of two kinds—refusing to do what is forbidden and depriving ourselves of those things which are lawful in themselves, but which are not expedient for the welfare of others. The highest form of self-denial is born of magnanimity. And closely allied to this is self-consecration, the reliance upon a power that is higher than ourselves.

In conclusion the Bishop gave illustrations drawn from the lives of Peter the Great, of Alexander, and of other distinguished persons whose biographies are replete with lessons of wisdom.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN FREE THOUGHT.

Her Position in Reference to Ethics as Viewed by M. M. Mangasarian.

M. M. Mangasarian delivered a lecture on "Woman in Free Thought; or, Are Women More Religious than Men?" before the Society of Ethical Culture at the Grand Opera-House yesterday morning.

He prefaced his lecture by reading a selection from Goethe's Faust, describing a scene between Marguerite and Faust, wherein the former tries to ascertain the religion of Faust, and, failing to do so, remarks on his association with Mephistopheles by saying: "Alas, it long hath sorely troubled me to see thee in such odious company." This remark was the basis of the lecturer's argument.

When the speaker was half through his address the electric lights went out, which caused some commotion for a few moments until the gas could be turned on and lighted.

Among other things the speaker said:

The sphere of woman is daily growing broader and nobler. As one by one we remove the fetters from her, the bonds which hindered her development, we discover a spontaneous expansion. She grows stronger as she grows freer. After all our vain efforts she is the only hope of reform in our municipal life. Heretofore we have only taken advantage of half our resources. Now that we are beginning to use the other half art has become higher and purer, science and philanthropy have advanced, in fact all have received fresh impulse from woman.

There are many phases of free thought. Free thought means honest thought. When I do not think as the Pope or the church I am a free thinker. You cannot help me to find the truth except when you teach me to think the truth. To Socrates, Christ, Goethe, Dante, I say: Help me!

The mission of the church is not to help me but to encourage me. It does not require a great amount of courage to side with the majority. A preacher takes a solemn oath agreeing to ever preach the gospel according to the creed of the church. He is accepted. Another says he will not bind himself not to discover new truths. He is rejected. Which one is the atheist? The one is a free thinker, the other agrees never to discover the truth.

We live in such an age that every one has thoughts of his own. Honesty is the immediate gem of the soul, the crowning glory of character. A hypocrite? Can there be a hell worse than that? He sinks into a lower hell than any other sinner.

It is said that men are better shaped to throw off superstition than women. Women are said to have preserved religion. They support the churches. They believe when their husbands are in doubt. In certain countries women want more than men. Women are more susceptible to religious excitement than men. Men suppress a great deal of free thought because they do not care to pain the wife, mother, or sister. Woman has been the greatest obstacle in the way of advanced thought. She throws her whole might for the old idea of things.

It is claimed that the brain of woman has not received as much development as that of man. The Parisian woman's brain compares with that of the Chinese woman in development. For centuries woman has been denied the open arena of man. She has been degraded. Now a few of the advantages are falling to her share and golden fruits are expected.

It is one thing to invent, another to appreciate the invention. There is no such thing as superstition by nature. There is no reason why woman should cling to the old order of things. Woman is more credulous than man. A woman will almost always believe as her husband does. A Catholic wife married an institute husband; now she believes as we do—in nothing. The reason there are more women than men in the orthodox fold is because women are more imaginative. How many women are kept in the church by the picture of the Madonna and child? They are greater mystics than men. They feel they must cling to something. They suffer more than men and want a hope. Free thought does not come to take away her support but to give one more enduring. Free thought is inclusive, not exclusive.

This modern religion is not the idea of Socrates but of the 500 who killed him, of Calvin and the inquisition. More women are entering into the new light than men. While the young men are playing football and billiards the women are preparing with the light. They are coming to reconstruct society.

HE BEGINS A NEW PASTORATE.

Dr. Carlos Martyn's First Sermon in the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

The Sixth Presbyterian Church, Vincennes and Oak avenues, yesterday greeted with a full house the new pastor, the Rev. Carlos Martyn, D. D., who has just come from Newark, N. J. Every pew was crowded and many chairs were placed in the aisles. The clerk, Charles Merrick, gave a brief address of welcome. The pastor expressed thanks for the welcome, and urged all to command him at any time when he was needed in any capacity.

The text was Luke xviii., 37, and the substance of the sermon is as follows:

Jesus is still passing by, not in the flesh as in those early days in Palestine over 1,800 years ago, but in the spirit, as ready and willing to respond to our call and satisfy our wants as he was then. A young couple is married. The husband thinks he has an angel, but eventually finds she is only a woman. The wife regarded her beloved as a god, but soon finds he is only a man. Words and actions not entirely agreeable soon manifest themselves, the molehills grow into mountains, and the love turns to coldness. Bring God into your marriage contract, be truly pious, and then you will respect and love each other. Young people, cling to your parents and love them. At 20 a young man thinks he knows everything; at 30 he begins to doubt it; at 40 he suspects he is a fool, and at 50 he knows he is one. You need the love of your mother and the advice of your father.

Jesus of Nazareth passeth by. Arise and follow him. He calleth thee. This is constantly being sounded all around us. The bright sun indicates it. The church bells sound it in your ears. The voice of conscience utters it in unmistakable terms. Heed the summons. Join the glorious army of Christian workers who are pressing forward to an eternal home of joy and peace. Sacrifice some of your earthly pride, and be not so wholly engrossed in selfish pursuits as to forget that the world has claims upon you. There are duties you owe to others, whether you are child or parent, husband or wife, and there are suffering ones of earth all around you to whom you can contribute happiness.

Purify the home circle; strengthen its bonds of unity so strong that no outside influences can sever them. Make the church as one large family, each desirous of benefiting the other, and thus we shall become a power for good in this great city, which needs a spiritual as well as temporal cleaning and purifying. We shall then be beloved of God and an honor to his great name.

Dedicated the Church.

The Emerald Avenue Presbyterian church was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The program was an elaborate one, and opened with an organ prelude. The scripture reading was by the Rev. W. H. Matteson of Normal Park. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. G. Craig, and the dedicatory prayer by the Rev. Dr. Davis. The attendance was large, and $2,500 was realized through a collection.

The church is a handsome one, 48 by 90 feet, Romanesque in design, and built of jasper granite. Its seating capacity is 600, and the cost of its erection was $12,000. The church has a membership of 128 and a Sunday-school of 248. The pastor is the Rev. G. P. Williams.

WEALTH IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

How That Section Was Crippled by the Civil War.

Engineering Magazine: In 1860 the assessed value of property in the South was $5,200,000,000 out of a total $12,000,000,000 in the entire country, or 44 per cent. In ten years there was a startling change. In 1870 the South had only $3,000,000,000 of assessed value, while the total for the whole country was $14,170,000,000. While the South grew poorer the North and West grew richer as never before. In 1860 the assessed value of property in Massachusetts was $777,150,000, as compared with $5,200,000,000 in the South; in 1870 Massachusetts had $1,590,000,000 of property and the South $3,000,000,000.

Such was the poverty of the South that the one State listed for taxes more than one-half as much property as the fourteen States of that section could show. The assessed value of property in New York and Pennsylvania alone in 1870 was greater than in the whole South. South Carolina, which in 1860 had been third in rank in wealth in proportion to the number of her inhabitants, had dropped to be the thirtieth; Georgia had dropped from the seventh to the thirty-ninth; Mississippi from the fourth place to the thirty-fourth, Alabama from the eleventh to the forty-fourth, Kentucky from tenth to twenty-eighth, and the other Southern States had gone down in the same way, while the Northern and Western States had steadily increased in wealth.

In 1860 the assessed value of property in South Carolina, according to the census, was $498,000,000, while the combined values in Rhode Island and New Jersey aggregated $421,000,000, or $68,000,000 less than South Carolina. Of course, the true value is always greater than the assessed value. In 1870 the combined values in Rhode Island and New Jersey amounted to $868,000,000, and the value in South Carolina was $183,000,000.

Thus while South Carolina had $68,000,000 more assessed property in 1860 than these two States, in 1870 their wealth exceeded South Carolina's by $685,000,000. Notwithstanding the mighty industrial advance in the South during the last ten years, the building of 20,000 miles of railroad, and the increase in agricultural production, the assessed value of property is not yet as great as it was thirty years ago, and Maryland—a border State—and Florida and Texas are the only States which have as much assessed wealth now as in 1860.

Disabilities of Sex.

Little Dot—"I wish I was a boy."

Little Dick—"Why?"

Little Dot—"'Cause a girl always feels so wicked w'en she does anything wrong, an' a boy don't. Boys just goes right along an' has a good time."—*Good News.*

EXTRA SESSION ASKED

TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY WANTS PROTECTION STRANGLED.

By a Vote of 48 to 21 the Representative Body of Chicago Toilers Decides to Ask President-Elect Cleveland for Free Trade as Quickly as Possible—Committee to Consider Sending Aid to Homestead Sufferers—The Drainage Board Will Be Fought—Other Business.

The proceedings of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday were distinguished by the fact that the discussions were allowed to drift off into politics. Four hours of the six during which the session continued were devoted to a revamping of the political speeches which have filled newspaper columns for the last six months.

The assembly was drawn into politics by a motion suggested by the Legislative committee asking that a committee be appointed at once to request President-elect Cleveland to call an extra session of Congress. This motion was amended by one offered by George A. Schilling that as soon as Congress convened in this extra session the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly request it to repeal the McKinley bill at once. Schilling's resolution read as follows:

To Repeal the McKinley Law.

To Grover Cleveland, President-elect of the United States—Sir: The Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago, a delegated body representing the organized artisans and mechanics of this city, desires to support the call made by various journals and citizens for an extra session for the repeal of the McKinley law. The verdict of the people at this last election was emphatic and overwhelming against the further continuance of a national policy that restricts and preys on the consumer through a monopolized market, starves the operative into subjection and legalizes brigandage under the guise of American patriotism, debauches the conscience of our citizens, and poisons the atmosphere of our public life to such an extent that on the eve of every important election the honest citizens tremble in fear that its result will be determined by the venal use of money extorted from a credulous people through laws enacted by corrupt men who seek to despoil their kind. This national and social crime has been held up by its beneficiaries as a blessing to American workingmen. The gaunt-faced women, the starving children, and desperate men at Homestead are a refutation of this claim. We, therefore, as representatives of organized labor in Chicago, declare to you with all the solemnity of serious men and women, that inasmuch as the only protection we secure as industrial units comes by virtue of our own organizations and the degree of intelligence and fraternity we cultivate among ourselves, we therefore request that this legal and arbitrary protection be unqualifiedly repealed. As workers we have no fear of our European fellow-workers. We are living in an age of steam and electricity, agencies which bring nations nearer to nations and man nearer to man. They are the factors of communication and intercommunication which constitute the fiat of the God of nature, of the internationality of trade, and of life. We, therefore, ask you to aid in hastening the time when free trade carried on by free men will be the ruling policy of our Nation, and when the custom-house will only be remembered in history as having protected baron robbers, through whom we advertised our stupidity, cowardice, and shame to the world.

Half the Members Leave.

In the discussion of this amendment all the Democratic politicians of the assembly participated. T. J. Morgan was the only one in the assembly who talked against the proposed scheme of instructing Congress to take immediate action in throwing out of the country the McKinley law and all tariff legislation and introducing at once a free trade policy. There were many in the hall who could not see why the assembly should be turned into a political club. They dropped out of the hall and at the end of the political controversy more than half the members had left the room. It is the first time in many months that labor questions have been crowded out by politics in the discussions of the assembly.

The motion to instruct Congress to wipe out the McKinley law and other tariff restrictions and introduce free trade as soon as possible was finally carried by a vote of 48 to 21. It was a small vote.

Delegate Hobbs reported as to his visit to Homestead that in two mills the strike was still on, and that 1,800 men and their families were suffering; that the Building Trades Council, Carpenter's Council, and Central Labor Union had appointed delegates to a meeting to be held Tuesday night to secure funds to send the sufferers, and he asked that the assembly also appoint delegates.

This precipitated a warm discussion. Delegate Askew moved that the Grievance committee investigate the matter, and if suffering existed that the assembly extend a helping hand. T. J. Morgan believed the Amalgamated Association members were the people who should care for those made destitute by the strike, or at least that if they needed aid the call should come from the Amalgamated Association. Delegate Askew's motion prevailed and the matter was referred to the Grievance committee.

Chairman Elderkin reported the following:

Your committee is satisfied that immediate action is necessary and recommends that a committee be appointed to act in conjunction with other committees Tuesday night in the way of procuring relief for Homestead sufferers, and we further express full confidence in the committee at Pittsburg to distribute any funds sent them.

This was adopted. Messrs. Hobbs, Powers, and Schilling were appointed as such committee.

To Enforce the Eight-Hour Law.

Delegate Cogswell of the Committee on Legislation offered a resolution providing that an attorney be employed to bring suit to restrain the drainage trustees from working laborers ten hours a day when the law under which the trustees are elected provides for an eight-hour working day. This was adopted without dissent

The Teamsters' Union asked that the City Council be requested to pass an ordinance providing that all teamsters in the city (except firemen) be compelled to belong to the union. This was referred to the Legislative committee.

The Seamen's Union asked the Assembly to take steps to have inserted into the Federal Anti-Foreign Contract Labor law the name of the Seamen's Association. This was referred.

GOOD LUCK FOR THE BABY.

It Should Be Carried Up-Stairs Before Being Taken Down.

Washington *Star:* Think of a baby twenty-four hours old climbing a stepladder! It was rather an undersized infant for that age, too. Of course, it could not climb up by itself, so the nurse carried it in her arms. It did not cry, but clapped its hands delightedly. The child was a little boy, and the climbing of the stepladder took place in the very room where he was born. The mother regarded it as an important event evidently. It was by her orders that the performance took place. Her interest was none the less because it was all for the sake of gratifying an old-time superstition.

Monthly nurses all agree that if a baby goes down-stairs before it goes up-stairs its path in life will be downward and ill luck will attend it. Accordingly, precautions should be taken against such an omen. In this instance the child having been born on the top floor of the house it could not be carried up-stairs and, therefore, its mother had suggested the ingenious plan of having a stepladder brought into the room so that nurse could mount it with baby in her arms.

But that was not all. A small Testament was attached by a string to the child's arm and in its chubby little fist was placed a gold dollar. Thus reasonable certainty was secured that the boy would grow up both rich and pious. At the same time it seemed very odd to see such superstitious observances practiced in the City of Washington in the year 1892. Some people say that it is very bad luck indeed for a baby to see itself in a mirror before it is a year old, though why this should be so considered it would be difficult to tell.

A Christmas Card.

I have no purse of gold, my dear,
With which to buy you dainty things;
The purse is empty, and the gold
Has flown away as if on wings;
So, sweetest wife in all the world,
Tho' you possess the greater part,
I'll give to you on Christmas day
Another fraction of my heart.
—*Harper's Magazine.*

NOTHING BUT GOULD.

WALL STREET TALKS ONLY OF THE WIZARD'S TAKING OFF.

It Has and Will Strongly Affect the Stock Market—A Palpable Burden Taken Off Now That the Fear of His Name Is Removed—Without an Equal in His Line of Operations, He Leaves No Successor—Stocks That Will Be Enhanced in Value.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—For Wall street at this time there is only one topic—the death of Mr. Gould. The silver question, gold exports, freight rates, railroad earnings, Brussells conference—everything has been overshadowed for the moment by that. It has strongly affected the market already, it will more strongly affect it in the future. This is a case where it is difficult to observe the classic rule, de mortuis nil nisi bonum, for the way the market has acted since Friday shows the popular estimate of the dead man in his own field of operations. It has risen as if relieved of a great burden, as though a cloud of distrust and fear had been removed. As a private individual Mr. Gould was an estimable man, affectionate, faithful, quiet, and unassuming to a degree. In his public capacity, and it is as a public man that Wall street has had to do with him, he inspired a degree of terror, excited such fierce animosities, and provoked such strong condemnation that his death has been hailed as a relief to the community.

The period of his career in Wall street was just about thirty years, for he first made his appearance there during the war, and he did not cease to be a power until the bulletin was posted that he had breathed his last. He leaves no successor, and he had no equal. Of the group of prominent operators who made history in Wall street from the close of the war up to 1885 only one or two remain. One of these, Russell Sage, is so far in years that his days of business activity have already ceased; one other is left, still vigorous but chastened by severe trials, James R. Keene. The tireless energy of Mr. Gould, his phenomenal genius in his own sphere, and his far-reaching ambition made him a prominent figure in Wall street almost from the day he may be said to have planted his feet there. But it is a popular mistake that he made his great fortune by speculations on the Stock Exchange. On the contrary, his greatest losses were made in pure stock gambling.

Not Strong in Stock Operations.

As a stock operator pure and simple there were other men who could and did beat him three or four times out of four. The late Mr. Woerishoffer was a better stock operator, and in handling the market for speculative purposes Mr. Keene developed a genius that has never been rivaled. Mr. Gould's great hauls were made through the properties of which he acquired control. It was what he took from them that made his colossal fortune. This will the more plainly appear when the full story of his life is written—if it ever is. From his purchase of the securities of the little road in the north part of the State which he built up and then sold to the Delaware and Hudson company to his grasp of the Erie, which he gutted; his purchase of the conglomerate of small roads which he consolidated into the Wabash system; his acquirement of control of the Union Pacific; his creation of his Southwestern system, which included three or four different roads, and his seizure of the Elevated system of this city, in each and all of these railroad enterprises he made enormous amounts of money, to which his operations in the stock market were incidental only. That was merely the market in which he disposed of his goods.

In his telegraph enterprises a consistent purpose is seen. It was from the first his great ambition to control the Western Union company. "I'd rather be President of Western Union than President of the United States," he told one of his confidential agents many years ago. But the Western Union was a Vanderbilt property, and he could not buy control against the millions which the Vanderbilts could put up. So he started the Atlantic and Pacific company to use it as an entering wedge. In this he failed, the job being too great for his then resources. He was forced to sell out to the Western Union—not on the terms he wanted. But immediately he started his American Union, and with this he finally accomplished his long-sought purpose. In 1880 the company was made, the Vanderbilts retired, and they dropped out. Gould had to take their stock. He remained in control of the company until the day of his death.

It Almost Wrecked Him.

But it was the burden he took on then which brought him to the edge of bankruptcy. For he had loaded himself with that stock and vast amounts of others when the turn of the speculative tide came in the summer of 1881. The assassination of President Garfield was the turning point. From that time through the years until the West Shore deal was made he had to struggle with an adverse market and against men who, knowing his position, fought him continuously until they got him where, as his chief opponent expressed it, he was ready to hang out the red flag. It is said that he had prepared assignment papers, but it is probable he did not go so far as that. It is certain he broke down physically and turned over his affairs to two or three trusted men.

One of these, Wash Conner, at once negotiated with Mr. Woerishoffer that famous Western Union trade whereby the latter took over a large block of the stock at enormous profits. This relieved Gould's immediate necessities and it made Woerishoffer a bull instead of a bear, since it was to his interest to have the market rise so that he could sell the stock he had taken. The change in the situation was speedily shown by a wild rise in prices. In the following year the West Shore deal make so good a market for everything that Mr. Gould was enabled to relieve himself of all he cared to sell, and since that time he always said that his affairs were "snug."

But he was never a well man after it. The strain of those years undoubtedly cut off full ten years of his life. His last prominent appearance in the market was in June, 1887, when the collapse of Manhattan stock took place and wiped out Mr. Field. It is only common justice to say that the collapse was inevitable, and that Mr. Field was left with anything was due to Mr. Gould.

Utilized the Baring Collapse.

When the Baring collapse came Mr. Gould utilized it to some extent. He forced the Pacific Mail people to their knees, against whom he had a grudge for having thrown George Gould out of the Presidency of the company, and he made it a condition of helping the Union Pacific company, which had insolvency staring it in the face, that Mr. Adams should retire. His operations in this crisis were mild enough compared with greater exploits, but they were enough to bring on another severe illness, rumors of which were soon current in Wall street. It was plain that Mr. Gould's working days were over. His sensational breakdown at the Missouri Pacific meeting was but an evidence that he was a sinking man.

But sick and almost helpless as he was, the terror of his name remained to the last. Often before he had been reported to be sick just before making some notable exploit, and men feared even in his physicians' reports some concealed purpose. For he delighted much in theatrical effect—"dramatic surprises," as it was expressed. He had once arranged such a dramatic surprise in connection with the listing of Western Union in London, but an opportune article in the *Times* broke up one end of the arrangement, and the business collapsed in the most ridiculous fashion.

After that there was less effort to impart the dramatic element into his plans. It was his secret and roundabout methods of undermining an opponent, or seizing a property, which made him so feared and detested, yet on occasion he could attack with singular boldness and unscrupulousness. As witness his destruction of the property of rival telegraph companies. In dealing with subordinates he was generous and trustful to an extent only possible with a strong man. Having selected his man he would tell him to do a certain thing and give him an unlimited order to draw for money. But when it came to dealing with equals, no contract could hold him, no agreement could bind him, no promise restrain him if either interfered with any plans he had conceived. When he sold the Atlantic and Pacific to the Western Union it was with a distinct pledge that he would not go into a similar enterprise, and as he came out of the room where he had made the pledge he invited an associate to join him in starting another company, confiding to him that he had already bought the poles and wires for it.

No Sympathy with Such Men.

People of the Anglo-Saxon race have no sympathy with any man with such traits of character, however great his genius may be. They will forgive much to a rough old tyrant, as Commodore Vanderbilt was, and like him because he stood right up, swore and hit hard and openly, but they have a horror of the smooth, soft, mild man who hits you in all sorts of underhand ways, uses promises to deceive, makes contracts which only bind one party to them, cites you before courts where he has already bribed the Judge, and sets traps for you in the dark. There was no confidence in his properties because every one had the fear on him more or less that Mr. Gould would "do something," meaning something injurious to the property for his own benefit.

Now that this fear is lifted many securities will sell at better prices purely on that account. It is not probable that Mr. Gould owned an actual majority of the stocks of any of the large companies he controlled. That control of them will pass away from the Goulds is certain, for his sons have yet to demonstrate that they possess more than average business ability. Western Union, it is possible, will revert to the Vanderbilts, and doubtless Manhattan will go there, for the Morgan-Vanderbilt interest is already strong in both, and that seems their natural destination.

About Missouri Pacific it is doubtful. No one seems to know what the real condition of the property is. Mr. Gould ruled supreme there, and the thing may be rotten to the core, or it may not. Time will soon tell. Wabash is in English control. Mr. Gould having originally unloaded the majority of the securities in London.

Will Aid the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

The securities of a road he once did control, but which was taken from him, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, will be certain to find much more favor now that the public know there is no longer any danger from what Mr. Gould might do. The present owners of the property have found this fear rests like a nightmare over it. "Mr. Gould may be out today, but he may be in again tomorrow," it was argued, "and then we don't know what he will do." They know now.

The Rock Island also gets a cloud lifted from it. The road was extended on to Mr. Gould's territory, and he ever after was "down" on it. It was not necessary to do more more than point that withering finger at it. "Gould will ruin the Rock Island at last," was the conclusion the average investor immediately jumped at when he thought of what Gould was capable of doing.

Well, all this has gone. The man of many enemies and of few but devoted friends, the kind father and the unscrupulous businessman, the man who enriched an enemy or impoverished a friend with equal lack of feeling in carrying out a plan, the vast organizer and the wrecker, the most astonishing genius in his own sphere that the country has produced, has obeyed the universal summons, and Wall street at least breathes more freely.

ON THE FOREIGN MONEY MARTS.

American Railways Rose on Receipt of News of Gould's Death.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The last discount quotations yesterday were two for three months and one and one-half for short. Rates were firm at the beginning of the week, but afterwards relapsed, largely owing to banks repaying some loans to the market.

Mr. De Rothschild's presentation in the monetary conference of his scheme to enable Russia and Austria to complete their gold purchases without disturbing the market was understood to imply that a deal more gold is expected to go to St. Petersburg, but it is believed here that such supplies will not be withdrawn from London yet awhile.

Business on the stock exchange was fairly active. The leading feature was a heavy drop in South American securities on a telegram from Buenos Ayres saying that the Finance Minister's statement to the President foreshadowed a default of the nation. Argentine fell 3¼, Brazilian ½, and Uruguayan 1 point. Reports in regard to the Trustees' Industrial and Investment corporation depressed the market generally at the end of the week. It was rumored that several lawsuits were impending against the corporation. British colonial and Indian funds were slightly higher. In European stocks little business was transacted. Venezuelan declined five points on announcement that the next coupon is not likely to be met. English railways had a good tone, and advanced slightly. Brightons fluctuated severely, falling to 146, and closing with an advance of ¾ at 148¼. The unusual efflux of gold from America had a depressing effect on American railways, but there was a partial recovery on the death of Jay Gould. The week's variations include an increase in Louisville and Nashville of ½, and the following decreases: New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, 3; Wabash mortgage, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Lake Shore, 1 each; Atchison mortgage, Northern Pacific preferred, and Ohio and Mississippi, ¾ each; Atchison shares, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Union Pacific ½ each. Grand Trunks were in better favor; first and second preference closed 3 higher and do guaranteed 2 higher. Argentine railways show an all-round decline, Buenos Ayres Southern closing 4 points lower, Rosario 3 points lower, and Central 2 points lower.

On the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Prices on the bourse last week opened firm, but steadily declined owing to the ministerial crisis. The tone was rather better yesterday. Rentes withstood the prevailing depression better than was expected. Investors still hold aloof, the majority of the transactions being merely gambling operations between Boursiers. Men competent to judge are of the opinion that a continuance of the recent violent changes of government will have a serious effect upon the trade of France, which has not been in flourishing condition for a long time and is now almost at a standstill. Unless the outlook improves soon failures in many quarters are inevitable. International funds showed a slight upward movement during the week. Credit Foncier closed 26¼ lower owing to criticisms in the Chamber shaking the confidence of the shareholders. Suez Canal was slightly higher. Rio Tinto closed at 410. Railways show an average decline of 10 francs.

On the Berlin Boerse.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Prices on the boerse during the week were firm, especially in the case of foreign securities, and the movements were only fractional. Iron and coal shares were dull. The final quotations include: Prussian 4s, 107; Austrian Credit, 167.75; Deutsche Bank, 158.90; private discount, 2⅝; Frankfort, 6. Prices were steady on the boerse during the last week. International funds were quiet. Hungarian gold rentes closed at 96, Austrian credit at 267, and Austrian gold rentes at 98.

THE MAN WHO KNEW.

It Looked Like Kidnaping, but the Married Man Knew Better.

Boston *Globe:* A party of men returning from a stroll the other Sunday morning noticed a man just ahead of them wheeling a baby carriage, and finally one of them spoke.

"By George! I believe that's a case of kidnaping," he said.

"It does look suspicious," said the sharp little fellow next to him.

"Nonsense," said the elderly man on the right of the other two.

"But see how hard he tries to look unconcerned," protested the first.

"And observe how furtively and anxiously he looks to see if he is followed," added the second.

"Of course he's not hurrying," put in the first, "because that would attract attention."

"But he is ready to run if he sees any one following him," suggested the sharp little fellow. "We'd better make him give an account of himself."

"Now, hold on," interrupted the elderly man. "Did either of you ever have your wife tell you to start ahead with the baby and she'd overtake you?"

"Why, no. We're not married."

"Exactly. Then you never knew what it was to be haunted by the fear that she had finally decided to let you give the baby a little fresh air while she staid at home and read a novel. Boys, let the man alone. He has mental worry enough now without being taken for a kidnaper."

Domestic Service Improvements.

Mistress—"Now that you have finished the course at the cooking-school, I presume you are ready to go to work."

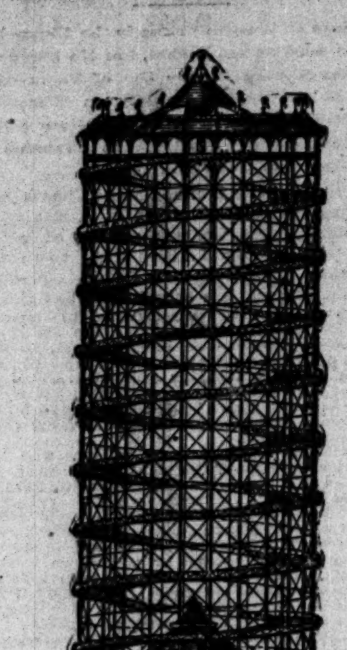
Latter Day Domestic—"I don't know, mum. Th' teacher said if you was goin' to use a gasoline stove, I'd better take a course o' scientific lectures at th' Harvard Annex."—*New York Weekly.*

FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPLETING

THE WORLD'S FAIR TOWER,

NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION,

The World's Fair Tower Company



Now offers an issue of five thousand shares of its capital stock at par, full paid and non-assessable. The capital stock is $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of $100 each.

Outside of this issue a considerable portion of the capital stock has already been applied for, and will be allotted to the subscribers. This issue is now offered to the public and the subscription books will be formally opened at the office of the company, Room No. 44 Portland Block, No. 107 Dearborn-st., Chicago, on the 5th day of December, 1892, at the hour of 10 a. m., and will close on the 10th day of December, 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Subscriptions will be payable as follows:
30% on application.
30% on allotment.
40% in 60 days after allotment.

All payments to be made to the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the use of Charles L. Easton, Trustee. Allotments will be made immediately after the close of the subscription books.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription in whole or in part. If any subscription is wholly rejected the amount deposited, on application, will be returned. If only a part of the amount applied for by the applicant is allotted to such applicant, the surplus amount paid on application will be applied on the sums due under the allotment.

PREFERENCE

In the allotment of shares to applicants will be given in the order of the receipt of such application by the authorized agent and depository of the company named.

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF EARNINGS.

Passengers per hour	10,000	
Allowing 10 hours per day, equals	100,000	
At 50 cents for each passenger equals, per day	$50,000	
180 days that the Fair will be open equals		$9,000,000
Revenue from concessions and sale of Souvenir Book and Medal of the TOWER, owned by the TOWER COMPANY		400,000
		$9,400,000

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES.

Operating expenses for the 180 days	$413,000	
25% of gross earnings ($9,400,000) to be paid to the World's Columbian Exposition	2,350,000	$2,763,000
Deducting this from the gross receipts gives		6,637,000

Equivalent to 331% on the entire capital of the company of $2,000,000.

The officers of the World's Fair estimate that the daily admissions to the Fair will rise above 200,000 people. Our capacity for carrying passengers in our Electric Cars in making ascensions and descensions of the TOWER is 12,000 people per hour, and we confidently count on 10,000 per hour. This will be found a moderate estimate when due regard is had to the attractiveness of the TOWER and the RARE experience afforded by a trip to the top.

The TOWER is located opposite the WOMAN'S BUILDING, at the Eastern Entrance of the MIDWAY PLAISANCE in the WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS. Each person in making the ascent and descent of the TOWER gains a view of the entire EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

The TOWER is over 560 feet high and 210 feet in diameter. It requires nine complete turns to reach the top, the grade being eight per cent, a ride of two miles in making the ascent and descent, consequently nine different pictures are observed of the WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS as the ascent is made. A view from the OBSERVATORY FLOOR not only gives the vast Panorama at your feet but also gives the geographical position of the WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS, so that after making the ascent of the TOWER any person can go unguided from building to building.

It is the intention to have two FULL BANDS on the OBSERVATORY FLOOR—A BRASS BAND and a COMPLETE STRING ORCHESTRA—which will play alternately from the opening of the FAIR in the morning until the close at night. An ORCHESTRA will also be located in the center of the great TOWER RESTAURANT at the bottom.

THE WORLD'S FAIR TOWER COMPANY,

WILLIAM HAMPDEN JOHNSTONE, President and General Manager.
CHARLES P. PLATT, Secretary.

Those who wish to make certain of securing some of this present issue of stock at this price may make advance application at the office of the COMPANY.

THE PRICE OF THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE ADVANCED TO 20% PREMIUM, AND SUBSEQUENT ISSUES FURTHER INCREASED AS THE TOWER APPROACHES COMPLETION.

Money may be sent by Registered Letter, Postoffice Money Order, Express, Draft, or Bank Cashier's Check.

For further information address or call upon

CHARLES P. PLATT,
Secretary for the World's Fair Tower Company,
Room No. 44 Portland Block, No. 107 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE LOANS
—ON—
MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS,
With the provision that in case of the Borrower's Death the Mortgage Will Be Canceled.

Loans on Improved Property and Building Loans at Current Rates.

HOMESTEAD
Loan and Guaranty Company,
CHICAGO,
Temporary Offices, 85 Dearborn-st., 6th Floor.

OFFICERS.
JAMES S. NORTON, President.
HENRY W. BISHOP, Vice-President.
AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, Treasurer.
THOMAS HUDSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
Owen F. Aldis, Walter F. Cobb, John R. Lindgren,
Henry W. Bishop, Henry Dibblee, James S. Norton,
George M. Bogue, H. H. Kohlsaat, Norman Williams

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CHICAGO MORTGAGES.
LIBERAL TERMS
TO BORROWERS OF GOOD CREDIT.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN
TO ALL APPLICATIONS.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
DEARBORN AND WASHINGTON.

$100,000
WAYNE COUNTY,
INDIANA,
Court House 5s,

Dated December 1, 1892. Due in series, from 18 to 21 years.

Interest payable June and December. Both principal and interest payable in New York City.

True value of property, estimated. $40,000,000
Assessed valuation, for taxation, '92 26,161,159
Total debt, including this issue.... 475,000
(Debt less than 2 per cent.)
Population, 45,000.

Wayne County is located in the central eastern part of the State, and includes the City of New Richmond.

This is an unusually attractive issue of county bonds and we recommend them to conservative investors.

PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

We also offer about $2,000,000 of other choice bonds.
Write for descriptive lists.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
... BANKERS ...
163-165 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.
New York. Boston.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT FRIDAY.

A Statistician Has Figured It Out That Monday Is More Unlucky.

Many years ago, when sailing ships were the only means of communication between the different countries, superstition was more rife among sailors than at the present time. These absurd fancies were not confined to Jack alone. *Harper's Young People* says they were shared in to a greater or less extent by ship masters and owners. Friday was considered a day of evil, and the most malignant results were supposed to attend a voyage commenced on this day of the week. In those times he would have indeed been a reckless skipper who would have attempted to sail on this ill omened day, for the crew would have broken out in open rebellion rather than lift the anchor from the bottom or cast off shore moorings. Since the advent of steam many of these prejudices have become as derelict as the ships on which they were once entertained.

A true story is told of a skeptical Massachusetts Captain who, away back in the early years of the republic, determined to exhibit the fallacy of this particular superstition. He contracted on a certain Friday for the building of a ship, and it was arranged that the keel of this vessel was laid Friday, that she was launched Friday, named Friday, commenced loading Friday, and hauled into the stream the same day of the week. To add to the possibilities of disaster a negro cook named Friday was engaged, and thus fully freighted with the sinister name the Friday sailed Friday, bound to a port in the West Indies. From that day to this no tidings of the ill-conditioned craft have been received. But those of us who like Friday for various reasons, but chiefly because it leads up to Saturday, upon which day schools are closed, will be pleased to learn that it is not half so unlucky a day as Monday, the day school opens again. A German statistician, feeling that Friday had been a much-maligned day, determined to make a scientific investigation of the matter and has found that it is not Friday but Monday that is the most unfortunate of the week days. According to his investigations 16.74 per cent of all accidents occur on Monday, 15.51 per cent on Tuesday, 16.31 per cent on Wednesday, 15.47 per cent on Thursday, 16.38 per cent on Friday, 16.88 per cent on Saturday, and only 2.69 on Sunday.

Sherman's Home.

Gen. Sherman's old home in St. Louis, which was sold a short time ago, is to become a G. A. R. headquarters and a war museum.

101ST WEEKLY STATEMENT OF
Globe Savings Bank,
Cor. Dearborn and Jackson Streets,
At Close of Business Dec. 3, 1892.
Individual and Savings Accounts Solicited.
Under State Control. Safety Deposit Vaults.

ASSETS:

Secured loans		$385,857.48
Stocks and bonds		100,450.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,878.14
Premiums		718.50
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand loans	$103,988.75	
Due from banks	69,403.33	
Cash and cash items	23,248.39	
		196,640.47
Total		$691,241.59

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		5,649.88
Savings deposits	$328,253.54	
Checking deposits	156,685.17	
Cashier's and certified checks	653.00	
		485,591.71
Total		$691,241.59

Pays 4 per cent interest on savings deposits and special rate on checking balances.
C. W. Spalding, Prest. J. P. Altgeld, 2d V.-Prest.
Edward Hayes, Cashier. W. S. Loomis, Asst. Cash.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 2020 State-st., on Monday, the sixteenth day of January, 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, for increasing the capital stock of said company in the sum of $2,000,000, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. Stock transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 16th, 1893, inclusive.
F. R. GREENE, Secretary.
Dated Chicago, November 18, 1892.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
NEWSSELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.
The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.
ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

GOLD VERSUS GOULD.

EFFECTS OF EXPORTS OF THE METAL AND DEATH OF THE MAN.

The Stock Markets Declined on Gold Shipments and Advanced on the "Wizard's" Death—Provisions Attract Most Attention Because of Light Receipts of Hogs—Enormous Movement of Wheat Continues in the Northwest—What the Traders Think—Corn Neglected.

Large exports of gold and the death of a man who has been one of the greatest powers in Wall street were the financial events of last week that rank as of first importance. The death of Mr. Gould appears to have the opposite effect from that which has generally followed the death of an extremely wealthy man whose interests were largely in speculative securities. Instead of the break in the market, which many traders counted on, there was after the first few minutes of staggering a material strengthening. Prices advanced some Friday, and advanced for the Gould stocks more than for the rest of the market. The advance continued and was even more pronounced Saturday. It is claimed that Mr. Gould's reputation as a bear in the stock market, as a disturbing element to harmonious railroad relations, and as a wrecker generally of railroad properties was so great that his death is regarded as a relief from an ever-impending danger. It is said that this view was held particularly by the foreigners, and some observers of the market went so far as to make the statement that the death of this man added five points to the value of every security on the New York Stock list. That of course is an overdrawn statement, for there are probably many securities that can be affected by it in no way, but if there comes renewed foreign interest and increased foreign investment as a result of the "Wizard's" disappearance from the market, it is easy enough to see how the event may add five points, or even more than that, to a great many stocks on the list.

The gold shipments were so generally looked for and so fully discounted in advance that when the definite engagements were made it had little effect. Outside of the speculative markets there does not seem to be much attention paid to the matter, and the speculative markets had carefully sized up the situation early in the week, and the full effect of the gold movement was felt at that time. At the close of the week the sterling exchange market was not quite so firm, and it is by no means certain that these gold shipments will continue. The government is not lending itself to the aid of the gold-shippers, but is, on the other hand, forcing them to take gold coin as it happens to come, instead of selling gold bars or allowing the shippers to select coin which will run full weight. This places an additional obstacle in the way of gold exports, which it will take a higher sterling market than we have now to overcome.

General business, in Chicago particularly, has been fully as active as at any time this fall, and there is a question if it has not been more active. At the banks there is reported an exceedingly heavy demand for money since the beginning of this month, and the clearings of the last few days indicate an exceptional volume of business. There was an unfortunate failure of a Joliet bank during the week, and in connection with it, or rather preceding and causing it, the failure of a wire company of that city. This is the most important bank failure in this vicinity for a long time. It was occasioned so completely by internal causes, and affected in so slight degree by any condition of the general business situation, that it is of no consequence as indicating weakness which may appear in similar failures. The most conservative students of the situation agree that the condition of general business is unusually sound, and that there is practically nothing inherent in the situation to cause apprehension. If the silver and other currency questions were out of the way the future outlook would be bright.

The silver question is not out of the way, however, and it seems quite as far from a solution as it has been at any time. The most that has been accomplished by the international conference is the discussion and rejection of Mr. Rothschild's plan. This plan contemplated an agreement by the European nations to purchase £5,000,000 of silver bullion annually for five years, providing the United States continue its present purchase of 4,500,000 ounces a month. This plan was rejected by the conference, but it has nevertheless exerted an influence that its author perhaps hardly thought of. Americans now see that the European nations regard such purchases of silver bullion as a decided burden, and that while they are glad of the effect of such purchases on the silver market they are not inclined to shoulder the load themselves. The question was frequently asked last week, as a result of the advocacy and defeat of this proposition of Mr. Rothschild, if we are not playing directly into the hands of Europe in our expensive support of the silver market. The effect so far of this international conference has without doubt been to increase the number of people in this country who regard the present law as unwise if the coöperation of Europe is not immediately brought about in the attempt to sustain the silver market.

The week in the stock market has been an excessively dull one and prices have shown little change. Street railway stocks are somewhat lower than they were a week ago, but the offerings are light. The brewery stocks are also a little lower. The strongest stock in the market has been Diamond Match, which has advanced about 4½ points. The reason for this is understood to be a contemplated issue of new stock, which will give present owners of stock rights of more or less value. The bond market has been excellent. Counter dealers have sold some round amounts, and the aggregate of small orders has been unusually large for this season of the year.

Provisions monopolized the attention of traders last week. The continued light run of hogs and the competition at the yards led to an advance there which was reflected in the speculative market. It was the old story of packers having sold January product expecting to get the hogs at lower prices, and, when they found themselves unable to do so, bidding the speculative market up in trying to get their property back. There was liquidation of January holdings by the few traders who were heavy holders, and this alone kept the market from going clear out of sight. The traders who sold for January generally bought for May, still firmly believing that there are not hogs enough in the country to keep up a big supply, and expecting to see high prices continue at the yards. Stocks are light and the consumptive demand is active.

The government report to be made Saturday will, if it follows the usual line of December reports, give the condition of winter wheat and rye and say something about prices for the crops of the year. It is possible, of course, that the statistician may spring something on the trade in reference to the size of the crops. There was so much comment on the statement in the November report that the wheat crop would be 500,000,000 bu or under that he may feel called upon to say something. Then again he may conclude that nothing better be said until the final returns are in for the January report. There is just enough uncertainty about the matter to interest the trade, and the effect on the market during the week will probably be to make the speculators cautious. At the same time there will be a close watch on the movement in the Northwest and any material decrease in the receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth will be apt to affect this market. Reports from that part of the country are conflicting. To some traders the fact that receipts continue large is an evidence that the crop was much larger than estimated. To others it suggests merely that the Northwestern farmers are marketing a larger proportion of their wheat than ever before, and that the large movement is certain to be followed by a shortage of retained supplies. Two influential market publications have estimated that there are less than 70,000,000 bu of wheat available for export for the next seven months, and both assert that this condition of affairs is certain to have a marked effect on prices in the speculative market in the course of time, the only thing in the way of an immediate advance being the continued large receipts at the two Northwestern markets. There is another thing that may have a depressing effect on prices—the anti-option bill. It is expected that it will soon be taken up in the Senate, and though it has lost friends during the recess, it is admitted that its supporters who expect to reap great benefits from it will not give it up without a stubborn fight. All the time there is any question about its fate outsiders will not care to have much to do with the speculative market.

There has been little doing in corn. The provisions specialists, acting on their advices from the country, have been friendly to the yellow cereals and have bought it confidently and largely. It seems to be simply a question whether the reports of poor returns are true. If they are there is no reason why materially higher prices should not rule. If, on the contrary, there is plenty of good corn the chances are that prices will maintain about their present level.

FINANCIAL.

It transpires that increased earnings are not alone the cause for advancing quotations for Diamond Match stock. There is a plan on foot for increasing the capitalization of the company, and there is probably little doubt that the stockholders will after the next annual meeting have the right to subscribe for more stock at par. The company's mills this year have been running to their utmost capacity, and the prospect for future business as seen by the managers of the company is for quite as great activity next year as there has been this season. The product for the first eleven months of this year shows an increase over the corresponding months of last year of 14 per cent, which will bring the total output for the year up to $5,827,000 gross, against $5,111,417 gross last year. Total net earnings last year were $802,816. It is the anticipation of insiders that the total net earnings this year will be between $1,000,000 and $1,100,000. It requires only $750,000 to pay 10 per cent upon the present outstanding stock. It is seen, therefore, that there is some reason for advancing prices in net earnings alone. The plans for the increase of stock are not yet fully matured and it is possible they may be changed considerably before the annual meeting. At present it seems likely that there will be a new issue of stock to which present holders may subscribe at par, and the proceeds of this new issue will be put into the extension of the present manufacturing plants.

Diamond Match stock showed marked strength yesterday, selling up to 149¾. The transfer books closed Saturday for the payment of the quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. The Secretary of the Stock Exchange neglected to make this announcement and brokers generally understood that the stock would not be ex-dividend until Monday. As no announcement was made it is probable that the trades will be considered dividend on.

The stock market was exceedingly dull throughout the day. West Side stock was the only security of which there were over 100 shares sold, and the total business in that amounted to but 110 shares. There were no changes in quotations worthy of note, and the complete dullness of the market precludes any special comment upon its tendencies. There was considerable sparring over brewery quotations, but only a little business was done. What few trades there were made were at unchanged quotations.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Consolidated Brewing and Malting company, which is the American appendage of the Chicago Brewing and Malting company, limited, has been held and the old Board of Directors elected. J. J. P. Odell takes the place of F. J. Dewes, who resigned some weeks ago. The directors have elected the old officers, which include John Orb, President; George Bullen, Vice-President; Theodore Oehne, Treasurer, and James F. Meagher, Secretary.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday 500 shares of Milwaukee common vender's certificates were offered at 32, which was a half point below the market. There does not seem to be a very clear understanding as to just what the vender's shares are. According to the English corporation law when a new corporation is floated the venders must retain a certain proportion of the total capitalization. The stock that they so retain is exactly the same as the stock publicly subscribed for, with the exception of it being temporarily stamped "venders' certificate," and under the rules of the London Stock Exchange is not deliverable until a certain period has expired after the organization of the company. The same rule has been followed here, and venders' certificates are not a good delivery until they are made a good delivery on the London exchange.

American Straw Board stock continues strong. There were no sales Saturday, but the settlement price was 82½. It is said that the company in the first ten months of this year made greater earnings than in the entire twelve months of 1891.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 3.	Closing Dec. 2.
Atchison	13,195	36¼	35¼	36	35¼
Am. Cot. Oil	1,800	43¼	42¾	43	43
Do pfd	260	80¾	80¾	80¾	......
Am. Sugar	16,950	109½	108¼	108¼	109⅞
Do pfd	300	102½	102½	102½	102¼
Am. Tob	100	123	123	123	......
B. & O	350	94¾	94¾	94¾	94⅞
Cent. Pac	100	28½	28½	28½	28
C., B. & Q	6,850	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
C. & N. W	7,236	112½	112¼	112⅞	111⅞
C., M. & St. P	6,970	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
Do pfd	100	121¼	121¼	121¼	121
C., R. I. & P	11,975	82½	81	82¼	80⅞
C., St. P. M. & O.	500	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	48⅞
Can. Southern	750	56⅜	55¼	56⅜	55¼
Ches. & Ohio	850	23	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
Colo. Coal	250	41½	41¼	41¼	41
C., C., C. & St. L.	810	61	61	61	60½
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	725	126¼	125⅞	125⅞	126
Chicago Gas	8,850	94¾	93⅞	93⅞	94¼
D., L. & W.	700	151¼	150¾	151¼	152
Del. & Hud	850	134	132	133	131
Dist. & C. F. Co.	42,735	69¾	68½	69¼	68½
Gen. El	1,045	113¼	113	113	112⅞
G. B., W. & St. P.	800	14¼	14⅛	14¼	......
Ill. Cent	6,760	105½	102½	104	......
Lake Shore	510	130⅞	130½	130¼	130¼
Louis. & Nash	1,715	71¼	70⅞	70⅞	71
L. E. & W. pfd	300	75	75	75	75
L., N. A. & C	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
Laclede Gas	600	24½	23⅞	24	23⅞
Mo. Pac	13,555	57	55⅞	56¾	55½
M., K. & T	100	14	14	14	13⅞
Do pfd	104	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
Manhattan	2,445	132½	131¼	131¼	131
Mex. Cent	300	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Mob. & Ohio	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
M. & St. L	100	15½	15½	15½	......
N. Y. & N. E	17,020	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	43¼
Nor. Pac	100	17½	17½	17½	......
Do pfd	8,310	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	49¼
N. Y., L. E. & W.	3,140	24⅞	24¼	24½	24⅞
Nor. & W	300	10½	10½	10½	......
N. Y., Sus. & W.	800	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¼
Do pfd	400	69	68½	69	68¾
Nor. Amn. Co	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅞
N. Y., O. & W.	200	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Nat. Linseed	100	39	39	39	39⅞
Nat. Lead	2,250	47⅞	47	47⅞	47⅞
Nat. Cordage	1,895	138½	137¼	138	139
Do pfd	500	113¼	113	113¼	113
N. Y. & N. pfd	910	26¼	24½	24½	......
Phil. & Reading	22,600	54¾	53½	54	54
Pac. Mail	300	28⅜	27⅞	28	27⅞
Peo., D. & E.	400	17½	17⅞	17¼	16½
P. C. C. & St. L.	100	20	20	20	19
Rich. Term	1,340	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
Rio G. West	100	27	27	27	......
So. Pacific	550	35	34½	34¾	34¾
St. L. & S. W.	200	7	6⅞	7	6¾
Do pfd	750	12¼	12⅜	12¾	12⅜
Texas Pac	600	9	9	9	9
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1,200	37	36¼	36½	36¼
Tenn. Coal	300	36½	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
Union Pacific	3,570	38⅞	37	37⅞	37⅞
U. P., D. & G.	100	17	17	17	16
U. S. Rubber	535	40	39½	40	39½
W. & L. E.	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
Do pfd	100	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
Wabash	100	11	11	11	11
Do pfd	450	24½	24⅜	24½	24⅞
Western Union	6,368	88⅜	87⅞	87⅞	87½
Wis. Cent	120	15½	15½	15½	......

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	152	Fargo	145
American	150	United States	60

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	113	U. S. 2s, reg	100
U. S. 4s, coup	114		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 12 M.

24000 Atch 4s....84	2000 NYC ex 5s...101@101¼
18000 Atch 2d 2½ 4s-CA....55½@55¾	2000 NYE 1 1st....113
9000 Tenn sett 3s....77	5000 NYO&W rf 4s....84
5000 A & P in....12½	1000 N Y O & W cons....106
5000 Can S 2d...101½@101¾	1000 N&S 1st 5s....102
5000 CNJ g m 5s....112¾	4000 N&W CVD 1s....92
2000 C&O cn 5s..101¾@101¾	1000 N&W—M&WD....93
5000 C&O-R&AD 1 cn 4s. 84¾	1000 N P 1st cp....118½
20000 C&O 2d cn 4s. 80½@80¾	15000 N P 2d cp....113
5000 CB&Q Nex 4s....88	4000 N P cn 5s....69¾@70
15000 CB&Q Ia D 4s....94½	1000 N W cp reg gd bd 122½
5000 CB&Q db 5s....[illegible]	2000 NW sf 5s cp....108½
[illegible]	15000 Or Imp 1st....[illegible]
7000 C&I lgn 5s....99¼	35000 P&R 1st inc....[illegible]
9000 C&E inc....42¼@43	50000 P&R 2d inc....59
17000 C&NPac 1st....74¼	25000 P&R 3d inc....[illegible]
16000 CHI&P 5s cp....102¾	20000 P&R mes....[illegible]
1000 D&RG 1st....116	1000 P&W 1st....[illegible]
5000 DSS&A 5s....[illegible]	7000 R&D 5s....72@73
4000 ETV&G cn 5s....[illegible]	5000 R&D 5s cn....[illegible]
4000 Edison ENY 1st 5s....[illegible]	2000 R&WP tr rects....45½
4000 EG&F of C 1st....[illegible]	1000 R&J&G 1st....[illegible]
1000 EG&F Chro 1st....102½	12000 SL&SF gm 6s....109
1000 FtW&D 1st....[illegible]	1000 SL&SW 1st....[illegible]
1000 GBW&StP 1st En tr rects....33	7000 SL&SW 2d inc....[illegible]
1000 H & St J con....118	60000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s, red to 4½s....101¾@101½
1000 Hen Brist....112	5000 SV&NE 4s....[illegible]
1000 Hous 5s....114½	3000 SL&SE 1st....[illegible]
1000 Lg Is cn 5s....[illegible]	15000 Security Corpn 5s 96½
1000 L&N unfd gld 4s....82	1000 S P Cal 1st con 5s....[illegible]
1000 LStL&T 1st....105	10000 S P of N M 1st....108½
1000 LNA&C g m....[illegible]	3000 TP 1st....[illegible]
28000 LNA&C cn....106¾@107	2000 TP 2d inc....[illegible]
1000 M&E 1st....113¾	1000 TAA&MP 5s....[illegible]
2000 M&SP 1st H&D 5s....126½	5000 TP&W 4s....81¾
2000 M&SP SD....115¾	25000 T L&K C 1st....[illegible]
3000 M&SP 6s 1s....120	2000 UnPa 1st of 1896....107¼
7000 MK&T 1st....79@79¼	2000 UnPa 1st of 1898....110½
1000 M&O gm 4s....60¼	3000 UP gd 6s cltr no....95½
2000 NYC 1st cp....125¾	9000 Wab 2d....79½
	5000 Wis C 1st....90½

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	3,000	35¾	36⅛	35¾	36
Amn. Sugar	1,869	109½	109½	108⅞	108⅞
Do pfd	210	102⅜	102½	102½	102½
Bell Telephone	7	208	208	208	208
C., B. & Q.	1,800	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
Mex. Cent	375	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
Oregon Short L	170	21	21¼	21	21¼
Pullman	56	197	197	197	197
Union Pacific	2,500	37⅞	38¼	37	37⅞

Bond sales and quotations.

6000 Atch 2d....55	5000 Wis Cent inc....34¼
6000 Atch 4s....81¼@82¼	1000 K C & F S 6s....100
1000 L Rock 7s....92	1000 Wis Cent 1st....88¾
1000 Gas....88¼	5000 Mex C 1st inc....24¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 53⅛@53¼; Reading, 26 15-16@27; Lehigh Valley, 57@57⅛; Reading general 4s, 84¾@84⅞; do 1st inc., 74¾@74½; do 2d inc., 67@67½; do 3d inc., 58⅞@58⅞.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—Allouez Mining company (new), 90c; Atlantic, $10.25; Boston and Montana, $35.75; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Catalpa, $19.00; Franklin, $14.00; Kearsarge, $12.50; Osceola, $37.25; Quincy, $143.00; Santa Fe Copper, $5.00; Tamarack, $160.00; Centennial Mining, $7.75; B. and B. C., $11.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—Alta, 30c; Bulwer, 15c; Best & Belcher, $1.55; Bodie Consolidated, 25c; Chollar, 85c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.70; Crown Point, $1.00; Gould & Curry, 80c; Hale & Norcross, 77½c; Mexican, $1.60; Ophir, $2.00; Potosi, $1.95; Savage, $1.30; Sierra Nevada, $1.20; Union Consolidated, $1.25; Utah, 15c; Yellow Jacket, 80c; Nevada Queen, 5c; Belcher, $1.80.

DULL AND EASIER MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions Close Lower—Not Much Speculation.

Leading markets were steady early and weak at the close Saturday. Shorts covered in provisions on light receipts, but the market broke when they were through buying. Grain receipts were liberal here and in the Northwest. The visible is expected to increase 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 bu today.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

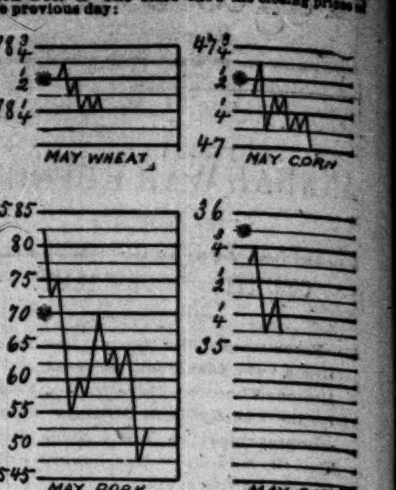
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.				
December	$ 71⅞	$ 71¼@	71⅞	$ 71¼
January	73	72⅞@	73⅜	72⅞
May	78¼	78⅞@	78⅞	78⅞
CORN.				
December	41⅞	41⅜@	41⅞	41½
January	43	42¾@	43	42⅞
May	47½	47 @	47⅞	47
OATS.				
December	$ 30⅞	$ 30 @	30¼	$ 30
January	31⅞	31¼@	31⅞	31¼
May	35⅞	35½@	35⅞	35⅞
MESS PORK.				
January	$15.57½	$15.47½@	15.75	$15.50
May	15.67½	15.47½@	15.82½	15.52½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
December	$ 9.52½	$ 9.50 @	9.70	$ 9.50
January	9.52½	9.50 @	9.72½	9.55
May	9.20	9.05 @	9.22½	9.07½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
January	$ 8.20	$ 8.15 @	8.35	$ 8.17½
May	8.17½	8.05 @	8.22½	8.07½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 91⅞	$	$ 97⅞
No. 2 corn	47⅜	42⅞	43
No. 2 oats	32	31⅞	32⅞
Mess pork	8.32½	11.12½	11.60
Lard	6.00	6.15	6.50
Short ribs	......	5.50	5.87½

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and January pork Dec. 3. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



LIVE STOCK MOVEMENTS.

Prices and Receipts and Shipments in the Leading Markets.

Following is a statement of the Chicago movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Monday, Nov. 28	19,338	626	35,792	12,631
Tuesday, Nov. 29	10,699	428	29,601	6,285
Wednesday, Nov. 30	21,558	528	41,858	9,020
Thursday, Dec. 1	17,014	585	32,947	6,261
Friday, Dec. 2	9,151	462	26,001	4,418
Saturday, Dec. 3	1,000	100	13,000	1,000
Total last week	78,760	2,729	179,219	39,625
Previous week	68,030	2,918	165,256	35,170
Cor. week 1891	67,592	2,150	296,052	37,561
Cor. week 1890	79,711	2,757	225,848	48,707
Shipments.				
Monday, Nov. 28	4,489	5	9,792	1,298
Tuesday, Nov. 29	3,536	12	7,037	567
Wednesday, Nov. 30	5,185	89	10,197	1,821
Thursday, Dec. 1	4,628	97	9,925	1,638
Friday, Dec. 2	4,427	99	7,503	1,445
Saturday, Dec. 3	500	......	6,500	......
Total last week	23,765	302	50,956	6,768
Previous week	18,980	861	42,953	8,063
Cor. week 1891	20,049	664	42,280	7,631
Cor. week 1890	22,977	1,335	32,237	10,093

Receipts of cattle a year ago today, 23,349, were the largest during December, 1891. There was only one other day that month when over 17,000 arrived.

Today's (Monday's) receipts are estimated at 43,000 hogs, 19,000 cattle, and 10,000 sheep.

Receipts of cattle at Chicago last month were the largest on record for the eleventh month, and were 43,000 larger than the average November receipts of the preceding fourteen years, while hog receipts for the last month were 200,000 less than the average November receipts for the last fourteen years. Hog prices now are more than $1.00 above the average November prices during the last fourteen years, in which time the November, 1878, hogs averaged $2.95, while the November, 1882, prices, when Chicago received 734,000 hogs, averaged $7.05. November, 1890, receipts were the largest on record, in round numbers 1,112,000, and that month the average was $5.15. The common cattle have seldom been lower than during the last month, but prime cattle sold up to $6.25, and the figure (barring November, 1890, when $6.40 was reached), was the highest reached during a November in eight years. It is not so surprising that hogs are so high and ordinary cattle so low as they are at present.

Last December there were only six days when less than 31,000 hogs arrived, four days that averaged over 61,000, and seven days when over 51,000 arrived.

CATTLE—Only 1,000 cattle arrived Saturday, and part of them were consigned direct to slaughterers. The few cattle on sale hardly induced trade and values were without quotable change. Native steers averaging 972@1,356 lbs sold at $3.25@4.85, and cows at $1.80, and 850-lb Texas steers at $2.35. Native cows sold at $1.25@3.00. Quotations are as follows:

Christmas beeves	$6.00@6.25
Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	5.30@5.90
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.50@5.25
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.60@4.40
Poor to medium steers, 950@1,110 lbs	2.85@3.50
Good to fancy cows and heifers	[illegible]
Inferior to good cows and heifers	[illegible]
Stock steers, 630@850 lbs	[illegible]
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	2.50@3.40
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@5.25
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.25@3.30
Western range steers	2.80@4.50

HOGS—Prices advanced 5@10c Saturday, and the small offerings soon changed hands. Receipts were below expectations, but liberal receipts are expected the first of this week. Saturday's sales were at $5.60@6.30, bulk at $5.75@5.90 for light, $5.90@6.05 for mixed, and $6.05@6.20 for heavy. Top light sold at $6.00, best mixed up to $6.20, and best heavy at $6.30. Pigs sold at $4.60@5.70.

SHEEP—A light run and a moderate demand made a strong market, and the few desirable offerings sold a shade higher. Sales included 252 common Texans, averaging 66 lbs, which sold for $2.25; 694 for Mexican, averaging 85 lbs, at $4.70; and 170 head of Rea fed Westerns, 124 lbs, at $4.75. A few medium lambs sold at $4.75@5.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,200; shipments, 2,100; good steers were strong with instances of 10@15c higher; other cattle generally steady; representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.45@5.25; cows, $1.65@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.30. HOGS—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 1,100; the market for good hogs was active and 5@10c higher; common steady; all closing weak to lower; all grades, $4.40@5.05; bulk, $5.75@5.90. SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments, 100; the market was unchanged.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Quiet Day on the London Stock Exchange—Relief Over Gould's Death.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 3.—General business has been quiet on the stock exchange today. Funds are well maintained, while Indian rupee paper has given way ⅛. Foreign government securities close rather irregular. The principal movement is a fall of ⅛ in Portuguese, due chiefly to continental selling. American railways do not close quite so strong as they opened. Prices have relapsed only to a slight extent, so that, compared with yesterday, nearly a general advance is established, including 1 in Denver preference, ⅛ in Atchison, ⅜ Wabash debenture, and ¼ to ½ in others. There appears to be great feeling of relief that the market is relieved from Jay Gould's manipulations. Canadian lines have been quiet. Grand Trunk preferences improved ¼. Among foreign railways Buenos Ayres and Great Southern have given way 2. Mexican first preference ⅛. Miscellaneous securities have been quiet. There has been little inquiry for money, short loans having been obtained from 1 to 1½ per cent. The discount market has been quiet and easy, three months' bills being quoted at 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Offered moderately; unchanged. Lard—Spot offered freely; futures not offered; unchanged. BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat—Moderately offered; unchanged. Corn—Spot offered moderately; futures sparingly; January, new, steady, 4s 3d; others unchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Three per cent rentes 99f 45c for the account.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain and Provision Movement Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Dec. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 371,125 bu; exports, 179,982 bu; sales, 170,000 bu futures, 8,000 bu spot. Spots dull, steady; No. 2 red, 77¼@77½c store and elevator; 79@78⅞c afloat; 78¾@79¾c f. o. b.; No. 3 red, 73¾@74¼c; ungraded red, 73¼@75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 83¾@84c; No. 2 Northern, 79¾@80c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 75¼@76c; No. 3 spring, 72¾c. Options were very dull and unchanged to ⅛c lower on easier cables and local realizing. No. 2 red, December, 76¼c, closing 76¼c; January, 77¼c; May, 82 11-16@83c, closing 82¾c. Rye—Dull, weak; Western, 54@58c. Barley—Quiet; Western, 65@68c; No. 2 Toronto, 84@85c. Barley malt—Dull; Western, 70@82c; city made Canada, $1.00@1.05. Corn—Receipts, 245,200 bu; exports, 65,000 bu; sales 160,000 bu futures, 21,000 bu spot. Spots dull, easier; No. 2, 50¾c elevator, 51¼c afloat; ungraded mixed, 47@50¼c; No. 3, 50c; steamer mixed, 50¼c. Options were dull, closing steady at a decline of ⅜@½c on Western selling; December, 50¼c; January, 51@51¼c, closing 51c; May, 53¼@53 11-16c, closing 52¾c. Oats—Receipts, 96,600 bu; exports, 3,400 bu; sales, 105,000 bu futures, 30,000 bu spot. Spots dull, steady. Options dull, unchanged, to ⅛c lower; December, 38¼@38⅜c, closing 38⅜c; January, 37¼@37⅞c, closing 37⅞c; May, 40@40⅛c, closing 40c; spot No. 2, 38c; do white, 43@44c; do No. 2, 36¼c; mixed Western, 36½@38c; white do, 40@48c; white State, 40@48c; No. 2 Chicago, 37½c.

COFFEE—Options opened barely steady, 5@15 points lower; closed barely steady, 10@20 down. Sales 19,750 bags, including December, 16.15@16.25c; January, 16.05@16.15c; February, 15.90c; March, 15.80@15.90c; May, 15.65@15.70c; September, 15.50c. Spot Rio dull, steady; No. 7 16¼@17c.

SUGAR—Raw dull and firm; fair refining, 2 15-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅜c; refined firm and fairly active; off A, 4¼@4⅜c; mould A, 4 15-16@5¼c; standard, 4 11-16@4¾c; confectioners' A, 4 9-16@4⅞c; cut-loaf, 5 5-16@5⅝c; crushed, 5 5-16@5⅝c; powdered, 4 13-16@5c; granulated, 4 11-16@5c; cubes, 4 13-16@5c.

PETROLEUM—Dull, steady; crude in bris, Parker's, $5.35; do bulk, $2.85; refined New York $5.50; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.45; do in bulk, $2.95@3.00.

COTTONSEED OIL—Dull, firm; crude, 34c; yellow, 38c.

EGGS—Light receipts; firm; Western fresh, 28@29c.

BUTTER—Quiet; about steady; Western dairy, 17@23c; do creamery, 22@31½c; factory, 15@22c; Elgin, 31@31½c.

CHEESE—Quiet; firm.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Advanced ⅛c under light offerings; futures dull. No. 2 red December, 74¾@74⅞c; January, 75¾@76c; February, 77¾@77⅞c. Corn—Barely steady. No. 2 yellow on dock, 49c; No. 2 mixed December, 49@49½c; January, 49¼@49½c; February, 49¾@50c. Oats—Dull and lower; No. 3 white, 40¾@41c; No. 2 white, 42¼@43c; No. 2 white December, 40¼@41c; January, 40¼@40⅜c; February, 40@40⅞c. Receipts—Wheat, 15,500 bu; corn, 30,500 bu; oats, 16,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 27,500 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red spot and December, 73¾@73⅞c; January, 74½@75c; May, 80¼@81c; steamer No. 2 red, 68⅜@69c; receipts, 33,183 bu; shipments, 128,931 bu. Corn steady; mixed spot 49@49½c; year, 48¾@49c; January, 48¾@49c; February, 49½c bid; May, 51c bid; steamer mixed, 47c bid; receipts, 41,515 bu; shipments, 63,350 bu. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 43c asked; No. 2 mixed Western, 38@39c; receipts, 2,000 bu. Rye easier; No. 2, 57@58c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 3.—WHEAT—It has been a good while since markets were as dull as they were today. May received all the attention. It opened at 73¾c and closed at 73⅜c. In the cash market No. 1 Northern went at 68c and No. 2 Northern at 63c. Receipts 607 cars and at Duluth and Superior 468 cars. Close—May opened at 73¾c; highest, 73¾c; lowest, 73⅜c; closed, 73⅜c. December opening, 67¾c; highest, 67⅞c; lowest, 67¼c; closed, 67¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61@63c.

Toledo, O., Dec. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; easier; No. 2 cash and December, 74¼c; May, 79¾c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash, 43c; No. 3, 42c; May, 47c. Oats quiet; cash, 34¼c. Rye dull; lower; cash, 53c. CLOVER-SEED—Steady; prime cash and December, $7.57½; February and March, $7.65. Receipts—Wheat, 33,645 bu; corn, 15,790 bu; rye, 475 bu; clover-seed, 496 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,200 bu; corn, 3,900 bu; clover seed, 250 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 3.—WHEAT—May fluctuated considerably during the forenoon. The market

was dull and l w throughout. Close: No. 1 hard cash and December, 71¼c; May, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, cash and December, 68¾c; May, 75c; No. 2 Northern, cash and December, 63c; No. 3, 60c; rejected, 50c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at 82c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; No. 2 red, 74c. Corn—No. 2, 47½c. Receipts—Wheat, 250,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 190,000 bu; corn, 300,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 3.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 25½c.

An Addition to the Poets.

"Man wants but little here below,"
So Young and Goldsmith say;
But lovely woman wants it all,
And wants it right away.
—*Puck.*

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LOST—BETWEEN ADAMS AND WASHINGTON-blvd., a letter addressed to Chas. Olsen, Fisch Mills, Wis.; finder will please mail or return to MATTIE OLSEN, 12 Hamilton-av.

LOST—BETWEEN ASCENSION CHURCH AND Lake-Shore drive, or on Lake-Shore drive, a gold glove clasp, diamond center. Return to 19 Lake-Shore drive. Reward.

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PERSONAL—EDGAR: FOR YOUR WIFE'S SAKE and mine come home at once. I am at the Wellington and will protect you. FATHER.

PERSONAL—C. B. M.: EVERYTHING ALL right; come back; write at once. W. J. M.

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PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M.D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge forservice. Hours 9 to 5.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY BUTLER; ENGLISH; thoroughly understands his work; highest city references. Address BUTLER, 3214 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ENglish butler; highest city references. Address care John Arden, 2703 La Salle.

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SITUATION WANTED—A MERCHANT TRAVELing between the States and Cuba would represent manufacturers, merchants, companies, and syndicates well connected and good influence. Address fully, MERCHANT, care National Advertising Bureau, Baltimore, Md.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL MEchanic as superintendent, clerk, or foreman for contractor; understands plans, specifications, estimating, and building in general; 15 years' experience. Address CHAS. A. O'LEARY, 571 43d-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE DESIGNER for landscape, gardening, summer-house, tearoom, and furniture. Address N 148, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman with the best of references a place as cook in first-class private family. Please call Monday and Tuesday at 5325 Washington-av., Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN GIRL for general housework or cooking. 2744 Wentworth-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL IN small private family. 537 Austin-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—ARTISTIC DRESSmaker; perfect fit guaranteed; late with the leading local style establishments; would like a few more first-class patrons; best of references; costumes $8 up; all the latest styles from Paris. 288 Ogden-av., near Wood-st.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER AND seamstress. Room 4, 300 Michigan-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED LADY STEnographer and Smith Premier operator, living on West side; salary $8 to $10. Dixon Watch Co., 279 Ogden-av. Apply quick.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG lady stenographer; 2 year's experience. Address S H R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; have experience. O 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER — COMPETENT AND THOROUGHLY experienced for a large wholesale liquor house in Pittsburgh, Pa., for Jan. 1, 1893. Address G A 73, Tribune office.

CLERK—ROOM 11, 108 WASHINGTON.

DRUG CLERK—(POLISH) REGISTERED, WITH good references; best salary to the right man. 184 West 12th-st.

YOUNG MAN—TO WORK IN DRUG STORE; ONE that has had some experience. 167 Custom-House-place, City.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

PERSONS OF GOOD ADDRESS AND EXTENsive acquaintance to solicit among people of moderate means subscriptions for capital stock in an industrial enterprise which can earn amount invested inside of two years; will pay well. Address G A 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—HAT SALESMAN—A HUSTLER TO sell a line of stiff and flexible hats direct from the factory at Danbury, Conn., on commission to large retail trade in the West and Northwest; experience not required. Apply at once. D. & M. Hat Co., Room 105 Tremont House.

SALESMEN—THOROUGHLY POSTED BOOT AND shoe traveling salesmen for Indiana, Nebraska, C., B. & Q. road and adjacent territory in Illinois and for Northern Iowa. Do not apply unless you understand the business; state experience and sales. Address S 109, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—FOUR FIRST-CLASS TEA AND cigar salesmen; useless to apply unless hustlers, with a good record and established trade. Address K Z 5, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—CITY AND TRAVELING. APPLY Room 11, 108 Washington-st.

Boys.

OFFICE BOY—IN A WHOLESALE MANUFACTuring business; should be about 16 years old come well recommended and reside with his parents. Call at Nos. 134 and 136 Wabash-av., third floor.

BOY—GOOD, TO CARRY A MORNING NEWSpaper route; can go to school. Room 209, 130 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

BAKER—FIRST-CLASS. 4166 WALLACE-ST., Union Stock-Yards.

BODYMAKERS—SIX OR SEVEN FIRST-CLASS bodymakers to work on buggy, phaeton, surrey, and laundry bodies. Racine Wagon and Carriage Co., Racine, Wis., or 430 Wabash-av., Chicago.

DRAFTSMAN—A COMPETENT ARCHITECTURal draftsman in a railroad office at Pittsburg; salary $80 per month. Address, giving qualifications, age, and experience, C A 72, Tribune office.

MOULDERS—ONE OR TWO GOOD MOULDERS; principle work saw-mill machinery. Address D. J. Murray Mfg. Co., Wausau, Wis.

PAINTER—A FRESCO PAINTER, BY THE YEAR; reference as to man and workmanship required. Address O 170, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR—THOROUGHLY competent to take views in Chicago. Write, stating terms for a quantity, to H., care of Sears' Advertising Offices, 138 Fleet-st., London.

PRESSMAN—EXPERIENCED PRESSMAN WHO desires a permanent place as foreman of the pressroom of a newspaper and job office; married man preferred. Address, giving particulars and wages expected, L. A. SHERMAN, Port Huron, Mich.

TOILET SOAPMAKER—FIRST-CLASS—TO GO to Philadelphia; a good position to the right man. Address with references, salary, etc., to P. O. Box 1038, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

PHYSICIAN—A DIAGNOSTICIAN TO TRAVEL IN country to represent the largest medical and surgical institute and manufacturers of braces and surgical appliances in the West to contract for braces and appliances for all manner of deformities and the treatment of chronic diseases; must have diploma and possess gentlemanly appearance and have business ability. Call or address
LIEBIG WORLD DISPENSARY,
104 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

PORTER AND LUNCH CUTTER—IN SALOON, S. E. cor. Clark and Jackson.

TRADE JOURNALIST ABLE TO DESCRIBE ENgineering, iron founders, electrical architecture, and other industries; one used to English journalism preferred. Apply by letter with terms to HARE, 31 Essex-st., Strand, London, W. C.

MAN—RELIABLE AND STEADY, TO DELIVER parcels and to do work about the house; references. 1447 Michigan-av.

MAN—OF GOOD CHARACTER FOR STEADY place; salary $12. F. H. KELLY, 194 East Madison-st., third floor.

USEFUL MAN—ROOM 11, 108 WASHINGTON-ST.

YOUNG MEN FOR "TRIBUNE" ROUTES AND for morning wagon delivery; a good chance for those having light day work or attending school. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4, Tribune Bldg.

YOUNG MAN—TO CARE FOR HORSES AND DEliver groceries. 93 43d-st.

YOUNG MAN—STEADY EMPLOYMENT; FAIR salary. 142 La Salle-st., Room 43, third floor.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; small family; no washing; must be neat and willing and positively a good cook; only those who have been employed in first-class families and can furnish best references need apply; a superior person will receive extra wages. DR. NEWTON, 187 S. Clark-st.

HOUSEWORK — RESPECTABLE SERVANT girls when out of work can find a cheap and comfortable home at 2900 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. 4235 St. Lawrence-av.

WANTED—TWO DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER girls. Alhambra Hotel, State and 20th-sts.

Miscellaneous.

CASH GIRLS AND BOYS—AT ONCE; THOSE accompanied by their parents preferred. SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

LADIES AND GIRLS—TO DO OUR NEW WORK for us at home; $3 to $8 per week easily made; no painting; no canvassing. Send self-addressed envelope. Echo Manufacturing Company, 4 Liberty Square, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and sample of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE ON THE installment plan an easy seller at which agents are making big money. Something new and absolutely non-competitive. Salary or commission. Belford Publishing Co., 550-560 Monon Block.

AGENTS—6 GOOD; DESIRING TO MAKE $10 TO $15 daily until Christmas. Call at 115 Monroe-st., Suite 14.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE GRATUITOUSLY SUPplied with expert stenographers from a select list or less expert from our advanced dictation class. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge.
WYCKOFF SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
Tel. 137. 175 Monroe-st.

DRESSMAKING.

FINE DRESSMAKING, FROM $8; WORK AND fit guaranteed. MME. SCHMIDT, 300 Wabash.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

33 EAST 25TH-ST.—TO RENT—NICELY FURnished, well heated rooms, with first-class board and every convenience.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—BLOCK SOUTH AUDITOrium; desirable furnished suite of rooms, with board.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE SUITE OF BAY WINdow rooms, suitable for two, from $80 to $100 per month; new house, new furniture; strictly first-class.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—SINGLE ROOM, WITH table board.

2817 SOUTH PARK-AV., TOP FLAT—BOARD, reasonable, for two ladies employed.

4553 WABASH-AV.—NEW BUILDING, LARGE family furnished room, heated; also single room, cheapest in the city; board $4.50.

North Side.

191 DEARBORN-AV.—DESIRABLE DOUBLE and single rooms; first-class table; references.

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL,
STATE-ST., ARCHER-AV., AND 20TH-ST.
Newly and elegantly furnished, steam heat, electric lights and bells, hot and cold water, free baths; most accessible from all parts of the city of any hotel; two lines of cable and elevated road pass the door; rooms, single or en suite, with or without board, $3 per week up.

"ALABAMA," FAMILY HOTEL, 80 BOWEN-AV., near 41st. street and I. C. R. R.—Home for the elite; terms reasonable; all front rooms.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, warm rooms. 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week upwards.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., cor. Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity, heated by steam, everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50c per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR. of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

THE NEW HOTEL WILSON, SITUATED 286 Michigan-av.; grand view of the lake and boulevards; fine cafe attached; rooms $1 per day and upward; en suite or single.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-sts., Auditorium Block. Elegant rooms; steam heat, elevator, baths; all new and modern; rates, day 75c up; week $4 up.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone, 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—
80, 82, AND 84 E. 12TH-ST.,
(Between State and Wabash.)
ESTABLISHED 1875.
FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
NEW AND CLEAN, PERMANENT AND RELIABLE
TEL. SOUTH 786. EXPRESSING DONE

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone, 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PERRY.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State. Palmer House.

ACCOUNTANTS.

TRIAL BALANCES GUARANTEED — THE "Leslie check system" locates all errors made in bookkeeping. HENRY T. LESLIE, Public Accountant, Room 117, 325 Dearborn-st.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCK $120,000; RENTED to one tenant $10,000 per year.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN INVESTMENT THIS WEEK.
Two new, well located South Side houses, corner $10,000, inside $8,000. Corner rented for $1,000 per annum. The other has never been occupied; can be used by purchaser or rented for $800 a year. In order to close out an interest we will consider an offer on these two properties if taken together this week, and will sell them at a downright bargain. Terms about one-half cash, balance long time at 6 per cent interest. The vacant house will be a great World's Fair investment.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg.,
N. w. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A MODERN APARTMENT BUILDing, now being finished as a hotel, near World's Fair grounds, corner of a boulevard and business street, containing 38 flats and 6 stores; lighted by gas and electricity; steam heat, open plumbing, all modern improvements; subject to a lease to responsible parties for $45,000 for World's Fair period; can be bought at reasonable price and easy terms. For full particulars apply to HOLMES & HASELTINE, R. 304, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OGLESBY-AV., BETWEEN 64TH and 65th-sts., 50x165 feet, west front; $95.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED buildings, 2, 3, and 6 flats, near Groveland-av. and 33d-st.; net rental 13 per cent.
KEITH, 4315 Langley-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY MODERN FLAT BUILDing, 1172 Harvard-st.; cheap for quick sale. Owner, 162 Perry-av.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—75X161 OR PART; AVENUE C, north 71st-st.; bargain. Owner, 342 E. 44th.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON ADAMS-ST., ADjoining the elegant new residences at corner of St. Louis-av., one block east of Garfield Park.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
478 W. Randolph-st., near Union Park, 32x150 with 3-story brick; for the low price of $7,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV. CORNER LOT, EAST of Hamlin-av.; good location for any business.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—2775 COMMERCIALst., 7-room cottage, lot 33x165 feet, $2,600; $500 down and $25 per month. The 6-room house, bath, water closet, etc., on 37½x125 feet, $2,800; $400 down, $35 per month for 4 months and $15 per month thereafter. SAM BROWN JR.,
409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE NORTH SHORE BUILDING SITES.
Large investment frontage, or block of land in midst of large building operations, close to the lake and 80 feet above the water. The land is rolling and covered with natural shade tees. Over four miles of cement sidewalk already built. Location,
"WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS."
Only 40 minutes' ride on the Milwaukee division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.
We have 8 to 12 room houses now ready for occupancy, having modern conveniences and best oak finish, wood mantels and furnace heated; 5 minutes from depot.
For prices and terms apply to owners,
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg.,
N. w. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.
P. S.—Our representatives are in waiting at our office to take you out and back free at 10:15 a. m. and 1 p. m. daily.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—HOUSES AND LOTS; large and complete list. SMITH & JUNE, Room 42, 95 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ADJOINING LA GRANGE, worth $1,200 per acre; make offer.
BOND & ROWAN, Room 314, 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES, WELLimproved farm, nice home, 20 miles out; bargain. 195 La Salle-st., C. F. LYTLE & CO.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

CLEAN STOCK OF GENERAL M'D'S'E; WILL take real estate and money. Box 295, Frankfort, Ind.

FOR EXCHANGE—MANUFACTURING PROPERty, land and buildings, in city; $150,000 and $25,000 in stocks paying 6 and 8 per cent for business or apartment building. Address S 125, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, city lots, and fine tract of timber and mineral land, to exchange for territory in a good salable patent. Address Box 382, Worthington, Ind.

FOR EXCHANGE—IMP. MILWAUKEE-AV., FOR Hyde Park vacant and cash. OWNER, 342 E. 44th.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE investment, secured on improved Chicago real estate, in any sums desired; will be loaned to build and to pay mortgages due; prompt inspection and low rates. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block,
149 La Salle-st.

F. A. HENSHAW & CO. HAVE MONEY TO LOAN in sums to suit; special sum of $2,500 or $3,000 to loan at once on city or improved suburban.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
115 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone, M 424.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums from $1,000 upwards, at lowest market rates; also building loans.
PRIDMORE & GOOLD, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SOUTH SIDE VACANT, north of 71st-st. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

5 PER CENT LOANS PLACED—$50,000 TO $500,000. Brokerage extremely light to borrowers or agents. FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 146 La Salle-st.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY IN sums; 6 per cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—
THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 Madison-st., near Halsted
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO
153 MONROE-ST.,
or
351 63RD-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 122—124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle, PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

I HAVE FOR SALE $65,000 OF STOCK IN A MANufacturing corporation, paying 10 per cent, to offer at a reasonable figure. Address B 79, Tribune office.

LOANS ON DIAMONDS AND OTHER COLlateral. W. D. ANDERSON & CO., Room 303, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATE FINANCIAL AID IN business; security given. Address N 139, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

AROUND WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, VALUAble business property, improved and vacant. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

MACHINERY.

COST ONE CENT AN HOUR PER HORSE POWer: Weber Gasoline Engine. Address F. WESTEMAN & CO., 123 La Salle-av.

PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS.

POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS BOUGHT and sold. F. M. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

WAGES, NOTES, RENT BILLS AND BAD DEBTS of all kinds collected; no charge unless successful. F. BRADY, county constable, 76 5th-av., r. 8.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
(Established 1857.)
HOLIDAY PIANOS.
We have a choice assortment of HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, NEW SCALE KIMBALL, and other cheaper pianos, in a large variety of cases.
These pianos were made especially for the HOLIDAY TRADE during the summer months, and embrace latest designs in fancy woods.
Instruments purchased now will be stored free of charge until the holidays.
We have STRICTLY ONE PRICE and that INVARIABLY THE LOWEST. GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
We also have a number of pianos, little used, at greatly reduced prices, and others at low figures, suitable for beginners.
INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
Illustrated catalogue mailed free of charge.
(Kimball Hall.) W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.

9 upright pianos	$125, $135, $145, $165
4 Vose & Sons pianos	$150, $175, $190, 200
2 Kroeger & Sons	$175 200
1 Chickering & Sons	165
4 Schaafs	$135, $165, $175 200
1 Mathushek	140
3 Deckers	$175, $200 225
3 uprights	$50, $75, 100
21 squares, all makes	$20, $50, $75, 100

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
One year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

J. O. TWICHELL,
223 WABASH-AV.
STECK PIANOS,
STECK PIANOS.
STECK PIANOS.
Rosewood, mahogany, walnut cases.
LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
All makes.
For sale only by
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

TO PIANO BUYERS:
We have on hand several of the following makes:
CHICKERING,
GILBERT,
GABLER,
WEBER,
KNABE,
COLBY,
and others
Some new used but a little.
We expect to sell regardless of profit.
special prices being made on application. Do not forget the number, 215 Wabash-av., 2d floor.
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS IN THE CITY,
$50 UP.
Steinway, Chickering, Vose & Sons, Miller, Steck, Briggs, Twitchell, and 25 others.
Payments $5 to $10 per month.
Call and get our prices before buying.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

262-264 WABASH-AV.
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY AND SECURE PERFECT SATISFACTION.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.
LOW PRICES. CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
ALSO TO RENT.
Bargains in various makes of pianos and organs, which have been taken in exchange for New England pianos. It will pay you to call.
Pianos stored, tuned, and repaired.
NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.,
262 and 264 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP,
THE LEADING HOUSE,
233 STATE-ST., 49-53 JACKSON-ST.
Will this week inaugurate their regular GRAND HOLIDAY SALE of
DECKER BROS.' Pianos,
ESTEY PIANO CO. Pianos,
BRAMBACH Pianos,
CAMP & CO. Pianos,
ESTEY Organs.
In all NATURAL WOOD cases.
SPECIAL STYLES. SPECIAL LOW PRICES.
Terms cash or easy payments.
Pianos and Organs for rent, with privilege of purchase.
Second-hand instruments at bargain prices.
Tuning, repairing, polishing, etc.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.
YOUR CHOICE of several second-hand organs at $10, $15, and $20; others of modern styles $25 to $40. SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS $25 to $75. UPRIGHTS $140 to $185, on small payments. Also a large assortment of second-hand pianos of various makes, among which may be mentioned several Kimball Uprights, 1 Steinway Cabinet Grand, 1 Steinway Baby Grand, 1 Decker Bros. Baby Grand, and several Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and other Upright pianos, all for sale at much less than regular prices. It will pay you to see them before purchasing.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

—248 WABASH-AV.—
—THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.—
—WEBER—Pianos—LINDEMAN—
—WHEELOCK—Pianos—STUYVESANT—
—THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.—
—248 WABASH-AV.—
—EASY INSTALLMENTS—BARGAIN PRICES—
—248—

MAGNIFICENT CABINET GRAND UPright piano, good as new; all latest improvements; silver mounted, artistically carved, including the imported French action; 7⅓ octaves; first-class makers; must be seen to be appreciated; elegant stool and cover. Residence 3657 Grand-blvd., and must be sold at once.

THE CONOVER GRAND AND UPRIGHT Pianos, if examined, will be a great surprise to those not acquainted with their merits; in the evenness of scale, lightness of action, volume and quality of tone. You are cordially invited to inspect our stock of above, together with other reliable makes of Pianos, at No. 215 Wabash-av., second floor. Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

BLASIUS & SONS' PIANOS, WITH PATENT note indicator and third practicing pedal. Schaff Bros'. pianos, with muffler.
Cash or payments to suit. Renting and tuning.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS.' PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

BRADBURY PIANOS.
You can always find good bargains in second-hand pianos of all the leading manufacturers at the Bradbury Piano Warerooms,
255 and 257 Wabash-av.

$175—FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO IN GOOD condition, 7⅓ octaves; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

THOMPSON MUSIC CO. ARE SOLE AGENTS for the old reliable "Mathushek" and the new scale "Thompson" pianos. Wareroom 367 Wabash-av.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE MAHOGANY KNABE upright, used two months only, at a very liberal discount; an unusual opportunity. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at
LYON, POTTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

$350—HANDSOME DECKER BROS. CABInet grand; fine carved panels; shows no trace of use; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FURNISHED 14-ROOM house on Michigan-av.; also 25 rooms additional by Feb. 1, 1893, suitable for a World's Fair hotel. Apply to W. T. ADAMS & CO.,
125 La Salle-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTItute, Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. All chronic, surgical, and eye diseases a specialty; organic, nervous weakness of men cured; a regular faculty of eminent specialists. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail, 10c.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZABA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"BEN PITMAN" SHORTHAND AND TYPEwriting School; day and evening; private lessons; dictation classes for all systems; positions furnished. 809 Ashland Block.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LESSONS ONCE or twice a week during evenings from a competent instructor in German. Address HARRY L. PETTERLEY, 515 Stock Exchange Bldg., City.

MUSICAL.

COME TO HEADQUARTERS FOR YOUR 6 CENT music. P. M. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

FOR RENT—133 EAST PEARSON-ST., VERY cheerful house of 14 rooms, 3-story and basement pressed brick, green stone trimmings; mirrors, mantels, gas fixtures, and every convenience.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 E. Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT WILMETTE—THREE HOUSES, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, three blocks from depot.
E. T. PAUL & CO.,
Main floor, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$37.50—FLAT; GREAT BARGAIN; South Side, elite neighborhood, near Drexel-blvd., Illinois Central and cable trains; 8 rooms, steam heat, janitor service, gas range and log, gas and electric fixtures, hardwood trim, elegant decorations, marble entrance; shades, screens, and everything modern; to investigate will satisfy you; no children. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd.; three rooms for light housekeeping; forty dollars.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINE ELEGANT FLATS, 150 PARK-av.: 8 rooms and bath; steam heat; all modern conveniences. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—444 ASHLAND-BLVD., NEW 7-ROOM apartment; all modern; furnace heat; $40. Call at apartment, first floor.

TO RENT—1311 MILWAUKEE-AV., NEW FLATS, 5 rooms and bath, janitor service; all conveniences. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT, $22.50; JANITOR service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—CHOICEST 6-ROOM FLAT, $27.50; 13 S. Lincoln-st. STEWART, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT, 209 W. Adams-st. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—935 N. CLARK-ST., FINE FLATS, 6 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; $25 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—149 RACINE-AV.—NICE FRONT FLAT, 5 rooms and bath. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 69 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN THE HARVARD, 5714 AND 5716 Washington-av., two blocks from South Park Station of Illinois Central railroad and 57th-st. entrance to World's Fair grounds, handsomely furnished rooms, steam heat, gas, and electric light, filtered water; new building and new furniture; inspection invited. A. V. LEE, Proprietor.

TO RENT—1841 MICHIGAN-AV., BEAUTIFULLY furnished alcove room, and others.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., suite two rooms and single room furnished.

West Side.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST.—FRONT OR side suites of two rooms each by the week; furnished complete for housekeeping; small families boarding also; strangers arriving in the city should call at once and see them from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH, 282 AND 284 Erie-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; reasonable rates.

TO RENT—WACOUSTA, 275 ERIE—FURNISHED rooms, steam heated.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—STORE ON THE NORTHWEST corner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., formerly occupied by C. P. Kimball & Co.; will subdivide and rent different floors if desired.
D. W. IRWIN, 130 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON AND RESTAURANT; large space, ground floor; central location, down-town. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE WITH HEAT AND POWER; new building; light on three sides, 28x150; also lofts from 4,200 to 200 square feet. 44 South Jefferson. F. W. KRAUSE.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED suite of offices in the Monadnock Block. Apply to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 166-174 CLINTON st.—The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam heat and power; fast freight and passenger elevator; stores and floors 45x150; light on all sides; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'phone main 4166. Low insurance.

TO RENT—FINE BASEMENT, 1 AND 3 NORTH Clark-st., suitable for laundry or baths; steam heat, hot water, and power. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING 140-146 Monroe-st., steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—5-STORY BUILDING, WITH FIXtures; 254 Madison, near Market. Apply LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2,500 FEET, WITH POWER, AT 148-154 Monroe-st. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 3 bedrooms; walking distance, North or West Side; cheap. Address K 91, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE PROPERTY OF A DECEASED MERchant—Big bargain; $200 cash will purchase my stylish Kentucky-bred trotting and family horse, Prince Wilkes, 7 years old, weighs 1,000 pounds; sired by Red Wilkes, dam Lucy Almont (record 2:21¼), she by Almont. Prince is a free, easy, and pleasant driver; fearless of objects; wears no boots; has no tricks or vices; no public record; warranted perfectly sound, kind, and gentle, and to trot a full mile in 2:35 or no sale; allow trial to responsible purchaser; a lady can drive him; sold only on account of my husband's death; also at great sacrifice, nearly new Brewster sidebar top buggy and set harness, robes, etc.; sell separate if desired. At my stable, 347 Ohio-st., North Side.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—$150 CASH buys my handsome high-bred, fast trotting and family mare, Lady K., sired by Director, record, 2:17¼; dam the celebrated trotting mare Lindora; she is 15¼ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1,050 pounds; very rangy and finely formed; needs no boots when speeding; has a natural road gait of 10 miles an hour; safe for ladies or most timid person to ride or drive; is warranted sound, kind, and to trot a mile better than 2:35; sold only on account of being in foal and I have no convenient place to raise a colt. Private barn, 67 Pine-st., North Side.

WILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE—A PERfect family mare; has been used in the city for the last two years; 6 years old, 16 hands high, and sound. She is very stylish and can road 10 miles an hour. Also, a family surrey and harness will be sold, separately or together, at a great bargain. Private barn, 295 East Erie-st.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINed; called for, returned free; $1.50 week; farm at Fullerton-av. and Desplaines River (12 miles); references given. R. S. RHODES, 230 E. Lake-st.

ONLY $90 FOR A RANGY 5-YEAR-OLD business or driving horse; good stepper; only selling for want of use. Barn rear of residence 2729 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—8 CALIFORNIA STANdard bred; 4 to 7 years old; can trot from 2:20 to 2:30. White Farm, Lake Villa, Ill.

POSITIVELY MUST BE CLOSED OUT within the next ten days the balance of our stock of carriages, phaetons, carts, and buggies; also 75 sets of harness; biggest bargains ever offered. BIRDSELL MFG. CO.,
377 and 379 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOW—A LIGHT FAMILY SURrey and harness; only used a few times. Barn northeast corner 28th and Wabash-av.

ONLY $80 FOR A NEARLY NEW LADY'S phaeton; a bargain, as I have no use for it. Barn, n. e. cor. State and Erie-sts.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.,
Phone, Main, 2,885. 59, and 61 W Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MARKET WITH good trade on the South Side. No agents. Address C A 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER SALOON; 5 YEARS' lease; good trade. 445 State-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CANDY STORE, down-town; elegant fixtures and appointments; good reason for selling. Apply to M. SHIELDS & CO., 45 State-st.

GENTLEMAN OF MEANS OUT OF BUSINESS would like to take New England agency for some article of real merit manufactured in United States or elsewhere. Address P. O. Box 2956, Boston, Mass.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co. One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE INVITED FOR CAPITAL stock in an industrial enterprise which can earn amount invested inside of two years; this is an excellent opportunity to invest small amounts safely and profitably; will bear close investigation. Address C A 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOTEL MANAGER WITH $5,000 or $10,000 to take charge of a 100-room hotel right at main entrance to World's Fair grounds. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING $10,000 TO $25,000 to invest for one year can make safe investment and large profits. Address L 117, Tribune.

$5 TO $10 INCOME PER MONTH ON AN INvestment of $45 and no work; investigate. Address L. GALITZKI, 806 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant.
Telephone west 209.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WANTED—A WHITE OR BRINDLE BULL pup; pure breed; none other desired. Address C A 63, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DOCKING AND ABUTMENTS at Van Buren-st. Pier for the World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, Dec. 2, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 8th of December, 1892, for the necessary labor and material required to complete the docking along the Lake-Front north and south of Van Buren-st. pier, and the pile abutments of approaches to the viaduct over the Illinois Central tracks at this point, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office and which may be had upon application.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR THE TILE ROOFING OF THE porticos of Machinery Hall, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, Dec. 2, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 7th day of December, 1892, for the material and labor required to complete the tile roofing of the porticos of Machinery Hall for the World's Columbian Exposition in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and enclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR TWO WAREHOUSES FOR packing cases for the World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, Dec. 3, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 5th day of December, 1892, for the necessary labor and material required to construct two warehouses for packing cases for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and enclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK in Music Hall, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, Dec. 4th, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 10th day of December, 1892, for the material and labor required in the construction of the ornamental iron work in Music Hall for the World's Columbian Exposition in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS—FOR THE ROOFING, SHEET METal work, and skylights of the Shoe and Leather Building, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, Dec. 4, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 7th day of December, 1892, for the material and labor required to complete the roofing, sheet metal work, and skylights of the Shoe and Leather Building for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR CHORAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION:
Chicago, Dec. 4, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 12th day of December, 1892, for the labor and material required in the construction of the Choral Building for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of Couthoui & Cosby is hereby dissolved by mutual agreement. Chicago, Dec. 3, 1892.
JOSEPH COUTHOUI, HOGAN D. COSBY.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

CASH REGISTERS—LAMSON TAPE OR CHECK printing registers at $100 each; this is one-half the original cost. Chicago Cash Register Exchange, 128 Clark-st., second floor.

FIRST-CLASS 4-FT. OAK DESK, WITH SLIDES and automatic lock, $20; 5-ft. of same for $25. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FLORIST STORE FIXTures. Apply 233 State-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN 87 and 89 So. Canal-st. near Madison.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. BARSH PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing. 565 Canal-st. Postal promptly attended to.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
SPRING SAILINGS, '93:

Normannia	March 30	Normannia	April 27
Columbia	April 13	Fuerst Bismarck	May 4
Augusta Victoria	April 20	Columbia	May 11

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE.
WINTER SERVICE.
From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers
Columbia ... Jan. 5 | Augusta Victoria, March 2
Grand excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 4th to Gibraltar, Genoa, Ajaccio (Corsica), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Corfu, Malta, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, and New York.
Duration 10 weeks. First-class only.
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50; steerage, low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Spree, Tues., Dec. 6, 8 am	Havel, Tues., Dec. 27, 11 am
Trave, Tu., Dec. 13, 1 pm	Lahn, Tues., Jan. 3, 7 am
Elbe, Tues., Dec. 20, 7 a m	H.H.Meier, " " 10, 10 am

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Werra, Sat., Dec. 10, 2 p. m.	Werra, Sat., Feb. 25, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., Dec. 17, 10 am	Kaiser W. II., Mch. 4, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., Dec. 31, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., Mch. 11, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 28, 10 am	Werra, Sat., April 1, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., Feb. 4, 10 am	Kaiser W. II., April 8, 10 am

NEW YORK TO ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Ems ... Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1893, 2 p. m.
NEW YORK TO PALERMO AND NAPLES.
Ems, Sat., Feb. 18, 10 am | Ems, Sat., Mch. 25, 10 am
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No transfer of baggage.
Steamers sail from company's pier 42, North River, New York, for Havre, every Saturday.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
AMERICAN LINE—
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK AND ANTWERP.
PHILADELPHIA AND ANTWERP.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE—ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL
VIA HALIFAX.
Cabin $45 and upwards. Second cabin $30.
Steerage at low rates.
STATE LINE SERVICE
of Allan Line Steamships fortnightly between NEW YORK and GLASGOW.
Dec. 15 ... State of Nebraska ... 8 a. m.
Cabin $40 and up. Second Cabin $30. Steerage, $19.
Apply to ALLAN & CO.,
112 La Salle-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	† 2:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:20 am	*12:30 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	‡ 8:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
The River View Express	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:30 pm	‡ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	‡11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:30 pm	‡10:35 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:25 pm

cOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque: daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.
City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 10:30 p m; arrive a 7:20 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:20 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
aDaily. b Except Sunday. cSunday only

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—
*Da. †Da ex. Sun. ‡ Ex. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm	* 7:15 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	*10:45 pm	* 7:15 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	* 5:47 pm	* 7:15 am
Waukesha Ex.	‡10:45 pm	* 9:20 am
	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
	† 4:00 pm	†11:00 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.
WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland and the West	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:00 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:15 am	¶ 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and the Northwest	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	¶ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Madison	† 8:15 am	¶ 8:00 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am	* 6:45 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:00 a. m., *10:00 a. m., 1:35 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:45 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha & Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; Ar., *10:00 a. m., †1:35 p. m., †6:45 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:50 pm	† 1:35 am
Iowa and Minnesota Express	*12:50 pm	* 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	*12:50 pm	* 8:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:40 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver Ex., via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:40 am	† 2:25 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'ints	*11:35 am	* 2:25 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:50 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 3:45 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe, & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:48 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Sat'y.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Galesburg Express	† 1:20 pm	* 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Limited	*10:00 pm	*10:30 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 pm
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 pm
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:30 pm
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	*10:30 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. (OPERATing Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Ry.) Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:06 pm	4:30 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des Moines, St. Jos & K. City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:20 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria VestibuleEx	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & BostonEx	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:20 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:00 am	4:45 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:20 am
Springfield and St. Louis Local	* 9:00 am	7:20 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Express	*11:20 pm	8:00 pm
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	†9:40 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	*10:20 pm	* 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am
Goodland and Attica	† 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am
Florida Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 20, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:20 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 8:55 pm
Grand Rapids via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	† 8:55 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 8:55 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:10 am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:55 pm	*10:15 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	† 6:35 pm	† 6:45 pm
Detroit Night Express	† 9:30 pm	† 6:50 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	*11:15 pm	* 8:45 pm
Detroit Night Express	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*11:45 pm	* 8:00 am
Grand R'ds Line, via Kala'azoo	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 6:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 6:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw.	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:10 pm
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station Ticket office No. 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:20 am	* 5:40 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 3:25 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Night Express	*11:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st. and Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila's Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:00 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil's Vest. Lim.	x 3:00 pm	x 5:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	x 8:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:00 pm	x 5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:15 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:00 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE and Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Day Express	9:15 am	[illegible]
De Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

THAT $20,000 MATCH.

SLIM CHANCE THAT ZIMMERMAN AND SANGER WILL MAKE IT.

Peculiar Phases of the Case as It Stands—Suicide of Bob Maynard, the Once Famous Jockey—The 2:15 Trotting List of 1892 a Large One—Earnings of Famous Trotters and Pacers This Season—Turf and General News of the World of Sport.

It needs but half an eye to observe the impossibility of ever matching Zimmerman and Sanger so long as their backers are straining so hard in opposite directions. Troy, for the Eastern racing man, will have nothing to do with any proposition that does not include side stakes of $20,000. Being confessedly "out for the money," he will not consent to a match for a trophy, however valuable, with only the scanty hope of being able to round up a few thousands in scattering bets. Sercombe, for the Milwaukee man, on the other hand, has not evinced any wonderful eagerness to be more elastic in his terms than he has already signified and seems well enough content to have posted $500 for a trophy and talked vaguely about side stakes or bets. These are extreme conditions. Sanger's father vows that if his son violates the amateur rule he will disinherit him.

Zimmerman is not so squeamish or he would not have authorized Troy to speak so bravely. For a big sum he would probably peril everything and become a professional, but he has won so many $1,000 prizes during the last year or two that the contemplation of another does not move him to the same degree of desire or excitability that it moves Sanger. He has replied to his challenger saying that if he is really desirous of measuring speed with him it must be for money stakes. But perhaps the champion does not mean this and only resorts to such strange language on the lips of an amateur merely to be rid of Sanger. Anyway he is not prepared to ride until June, and by temporizing with the matter until that time he will certainly know just whether he will be, as a maker's amateur, ready to go one step further and ride for cash or reconsider Sanger's present proposition and race him for what he can scrape together. Therefore THE TRIBUNE, preceiving that Troy is talking too high to accommodate Sercombe, will return the check of the Milwaukee firm for $500 if there are not immediate signs of a match. Where Mr. Sercombe missed his opportunity was in not posting his deposit the moment the challenge was issued. Instead of so doing he waited a month, and during that time Zimmerman went irreparably stale. Now he cannot ride.

SUICIDE OF A ONCE FAMOUS JOCKEY.

Maynard, Who Rode Col. Sprague and Biggonet, the Victim.

R. M. Maynard, once a famous jockey, committed suicide with a bullet at Columbus, Ga., last Thursday. Maynard had fallen out of the eye of the modern racing public, yet back in the seventies he cut a figure, associated as he was with the fortunes of such well-known Southern turfmen as C. D. McCoy, J. F. Caldwell, W. P. Burch, and other Carolinians. Bob Maynard rode some good horses in his day, among them the well-known Col. Sprague in most of his races.

In 1879 Maynard was a lightweight of 70 pounds, although he must have been nearly 20 years of age at that time. But he always looked a prematurely old lad, one of the wizened, mummified sort of boys, whose age, judged by their looks, is always a matter of conjecture. In the year 1880 he had as companions in the Caldwell stable J. Caldwell, afterwards Regan, J. Jackson, and others. Maynard did not attain much prominence as a jockey until the horses Gov. Hampton and Col. Sprague made him better known to the turf world at large.

In the fall of 1879 Maynard rode at the Charleston, Atlanta, and Savannah meetings, also at Raleigh, N. C., Montgomery, Ala., and other Southern points. At the Atlanta meeting he won four races with Colonel Sprague, then a 2-year-old, and two of them were at heats, a pretty arduous task for a 2-year-old. In 1880 Colonel Sprague showed as a 3-year-old some of the sticking qualities which afterward made him famous, winning thirteen races that year out of twenty-six starts. As he ran second in seven of his losing races, Colonel Sprague as a 3-year-old thus early established his reputation as a consistent performer. But the next years, as 4, 5, and 6 year olds, Sprague met and defeated some of the best horses in the country. Maynard did not ride Colonel Sprague in all of his races, but in most of them.

In 1885, however, at Monmouth Park, in the Champion Stallion Stakes, Bob Maynard made himself famous by missing for his employer, W. P. Burch, and himself as well, the chance of a lifetime with Biggonet. Ten days before the stallion stakes of that year was decided, however, Maynard had successfully piloted Biggonet to victory in the Spinaway Stakes at Saratoga from a big field of thirteen other fillies. The race was marked by Starter R. R. Wheatley's great trouble with the youngsters, they being no less than two hours and twenty minutes at the post, the longest time ever spent trying to get a start from that day to this. After the race the starter suspended the late Andy McCarthy for two years.

Then Biggonet was at once shipped to Monmouth Park to keep her engagement in the Stallion Stakes, which to a select party of Southern turfmen and Northern ones as well looked as good as already won, bar accident. But the field against the Carolina owned mare was a very strong one that year, the starters being as follows: The Rancocas Stable had Cyclops and Savanac, with Feakes and Olney as jockeys; G. L. Lorrillard had Electric, ridden by Bleylock.

The Dwyers started Portland, with J. McLaughlin in the saddle; Chinn & Morgan had brought down Ban Fox from Saratoga and engaged William Hayward to ride the colt, while the Haggins had Precious (P. Duffy) and Ben Ali (W. Donohue); the Melbourne Stable, Blue Wing (Garrison); N. W. Kittson Luminous (Fitzpatrick), and Brown Duke (Brennan); W. L. Scott, Quito (H. Lewis), and lastly, W. P. Burch's Biggonet, with Maynard in the stable "purple and orange."

The betting on the race was tremendous and Maynard lost it by overconfidence, while Hayward won it on Ban Fox by half a length. Maynard should have won with Biggonet, but, caught napping, woke up when it was too late. The race did much to give Hayward the reputation he now holds, even after the days of his sharp usefulness. The stake was worth $8,500 to the winner.

WINNINGS OF 1892 HARNESS RACERS.

Nancy Hanks Leads the Trotters and Guy the Pacers of the Season.

There is a sharp exhibition of the small earning capacity of a crack harness race compared to a thoroughbred in the winning figures of the trotters and pacers of 1892. Nancy Hanks leads the trotters with $33,000 and Guy the pacers with $16,250. Below are given the list of winners of $2,500 and over during the season:

TROTTERS.

Nancy Hanks, 2:04, b. m., by Happy Medium	$33,000
Muta Wilkes, 2:14¾, b. f. (4), by Guy Wilkes	14,925
Nightingale, 2:13¾, blk. m., by Ong'd's P't'hn.	14,750
Directum, 2:11¼, blk. c. (3), by Director	12,657
Silicon, 2:15¾, b. f. (2), by Wilton	12,270
Nightingale, 2:10, ch. m., by Mambrino King	9,500
Martha Wilkes, 2:08, br. m., by Alcyone	8,800
Belleflower, 2:18¾, br. f. (3), by Electioneer	8,315
Belle Vara, 2:08¾, br. m., by Vatican	7,250
Alvin, 2:13¾, ch. g., by Orpheus	7,050
Trevillian, 2:18, b. c. (3), by Young Jim	6,850
Kentucky Union, 2:13¾, ch. f. (3), by Ab'd'n.	6,600
Geneva, 2:14, ch. m., by Leeland	6,000
Kremlin, 2:07¾, b. s., by Lord Russell	5,750
Grace Napoleon, 2:14¾, b. m., by L. N'pole'n.	5,375
Greenleaf, 2:10¾, b. g., by Simmons	5,350
Ora Wilkes, 2:21¾, blk. c. (2), Sable Wilkes	5,200
H. O. T., 2:17¾, b. s., by King Almont	4,960
Nellie Mason, 2:14, b. m., by Onward	4,845
Little Albert, 2:10¾, ch. g., by Albert W.	4,550
Conformation, 2:27¾, b. c. (1), by Cuyler	4,225
Silver Bow, 2:16¾, b. s., by Robert McGregor	4,200
Wilkesmaid, 2:25¾, blk. f. (2), by Young Wilkes	4,100
Black Ide, 2:23¾, blk. m., by Cyclone	4,205
Bert Sheldon, 2:16¾, blk. g., by Warwick Boy	4,012
Lobasco, 2:10¾, b. s., by Egmont	4,000
Hulda, 2:14¾, br. m. (4), by Guy Wilkes	4,000
Five Points, 2:19, b. s., by McCurdy's Hambletonian	4,000
Margrave, 2:19¾, rn. c. (2), by Baron Wilkes	3,850
Hazel Wilkes, 2:14¾, ch. m., by Guy Wilkes	3,800
Broomal, 2:17¾, b. c. (4), by Stranger	3,775
Midnight Chimes, 2:16¾, b. f. (3), by Chimes	3,600
Instant, 2:14¾, b. m., by Startle	3,550
Amulet, 2:24¾, rn. c. (3), by Eagle Bird	3,450
Myrtle R., 2:18¾, br. m., by Monaco	3,400
Luzelle, 2:22¾, b. f. (2), by Patron	3,330
Nellie A., 2:26¾, b. f. (1), by Wilkes Boy	3,300
Connor, 2:31, blk. c. (3), by C. E. Clay	3,150
Lissa, 2:17, dn. f. (4), by Patchen Wilkes	3,075
Adelaide McGregor, 2:20, br. f. (3), by Bonnie McGregor	3,062
Kitty Bayard, 2:12¾, gr. m., by Bayard	3,050
Antella, 2:26¾, b. f. (2), by Ansel	3,000
Abbie V., 2:16¾, gr. m., by Aberdeen	2,975
Una Wilkes, 2:15, b. m., by Guy Wilkes	2,945
Addie L., 2:18¾, b. m., by Warwick Boy	2,895
Thornless, 2:16¾, b. g., by Dauntless	2,880
Conway, 2:19¾, br. g., by W. H. Vanderbilt	2,775
Georgie Woodthorpe, 2:19¾, gr. m., by Altamont	2,730
Rose Filkins, 2:22, br. m., by Melrose	2,700
Leone, 2:28¾, ch. f. (1), by Lancelot	2,680
Dandy, 2:19, b. s., by Atlantic	2,662
Bush, 2:18, blk. m., by Alcyone	2,655
Princess Royal, 2:20, br. f. (2), by Chimes	2,650
Globe, 2:14¾, br. g., by Hamlin's Almont Jr.	2,500

PACERS.

Guy, 2:06¾, gr. g., by Shiloh	16,250
Flying Jib, 2:05¾, b. g., by Algona	14,875
Hal Pointer, 2:04¾, b. g., by Tom Hal	9,500
Robert J., 2:09¾, b. g. (4), by Hartford	5,300
Direct, 2:06, blk. s., by Director	5,000
Manager, 2:09¾, gr. s. (4), by Nutwood	4,325
Bessie, 2:14¾, b. m., by Chesterwood	4,075
Subscriber, 2:16¾, b. s., by Jim Scriber	3,975
Prima Donna, 2:11¾, ch. m., by Betterton	3,750
Jay H., 2:18, b. m., by Sidney	3,695
Merry Chimes, 2:14¾, b. c. (4), by Chimes	2,900
San Pedro, 2:10¾, blk. g., by Del Sur	2,850
Saladin, 2:11¾, br. s., by Sultan	2,825
Odd Dick, 2:10¾, br. g., by Gibraltar	2,750
Vitello, 2:11¾, br. s., by Legal Tender Jr.	2,575

THE 2:15 TROTTING LIST TO DATE.

More Animals Entered the Select Class This than All Other Years.

There have been 1[illegible] additions to the 2:15 list this season, or 21 more than had got into the list in all previous years of turf history. Up to date [illegible] have gone in 2:15 or better in harness, and 124 of the number are trotters, while the remaining 122 are pacers. Seventy-five of the newcomers in 1892 are trotters and 64 are pacers. The best record at each gait is now 2:04. Fourteen trotters and 20 pacers have gone in 2:10 or better, as follows: Trotters—Nancy Hanks, 2:04; Kremlin, 2:07¾; Martha Wilkes, 2:08; Stamboul, 2:08; Sunol, 2:08¼; Maud S., 2:08¾; Palo Alto, 2:08¾; Belle Vara, 2:08¾; Allerton, 2:09¼; Moquette, 2:10; Alix, 2:10; McKinney, 2:10; Nelson, 2:10; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10.

Addie L.	2:14	Kremlin	2:07¾
Alabama	2:15	Lakewood Prince	2:13¼
Alabaster	2:15	Little Albert	2:10¾
Alcryon	2:15	Lobasco	2:10¼
Aline	2:14½	Lockhart	2:13
Alix (4)	2:10	Lord Clinton	2:10¾
Allerton (5)	2:09¼	Lulu	2:15
Allie Wilkes	2:15	Magnolia	2:12¾
Azote	2:14½	Majolica	2:15
Alvin	2:13¾	Major	2:14¼
Arab	2:15	Margaret S.	2:12¼
Arion (3)	2:10½	Mark Sirius	2:14
Axtell (3)	2:12	Martha Wilkes	2:08
Balkan	2:15	Mary Marshall	2:12¼
Brava	2:14½	Mattie H.	2:11¼
Beaury Mac.	2:14¼	Maud S.	2:08¾
Belle Archer	2:12½	Mazie Cobb	2:13½
Belle Hamlin	2:12¾	McDoel	2:15
Belle Vara	2:08¾	McKinney (5)	2:12¼
Bonnie McGregor	2:13½	Monbars (3)	2:11¾
Bonnie Wilmore	2:14½	Moquette (4)	2:10
Coralloid	2:13½	Muta Wilkes	2:11
Charleston	2:12¾	Nancy Hanks	2:04
Cheyenne	2:14¼	Nelly Mason	2:14
Clingstone	2:14	Nellie W.	2:14¼
Constantine	2:12	Nelson	2:10
Czar (3)	2:12½	New York Central	2:13¼
Daly	2:15	Nightingale, ch. m.	2:10½
Delmarch	2:11¼	Nightingale, blk. m.	2:13½
Directum (3)	2:11¼	Norval	2:14¼
Doctor Sparks	2:14¼	Pactolus	2:12¼
Ertborne	2:12½	Palo Alto	2:08¾
Ermine	2:11¾	Paragon	2:13½
Evangeline	2:11¾	Pat Downing	2:13
Faustino (3)	2:14¼	Patron	2:14¼
Favonia	2:15	Pennant	2:15
Fred S. Wilkes	2:11¼	Pet Davis	2:13
Gambrel (4)	2:15	Phallas	2:13¾
Garnet	2:13½	Pickpania	2:14¼
Geneva	2:14	Poem	2:14
Gillette	2:11¼	Ponce de Leon	2:13
Globe	2:14¼	Prince Wilkes	2:14¼
Goldsmith Maid	2:14	Karus	2:13¼
Guy	2:10¾	Regal Wilkes	2:11¼
Grace Napoleon	2:14½	Reina	2:13¾
Greenleaf	2:10½	Richmond Jr.	2:12
Harry Wilkes	2:13¾	Robert Rysdyk	2:13¼
Hazel Wilkes	2:14¼	Rosalind Wilkes	2:14¼
Homestake	2:14¼	Ryland T.	2:11¼
Honest George	2:14¼	Simmocolon	2:13¼
Hopeful	2:14¼	So Long	2:13¼
Hulda	2:14¼	Stamboul	2:07½
Incas	2:14½	Steve Whipple	2:14
Instant	2:14¼	St. Julien	2:11¼
Jack	2:12	St. Vincent	2:13¼
Jack Shepherd	2:14½	Sunol	2:08¼
Jay-Eye-See	2:10	Trinket	2:14
Jean Val Jean	2:14	Truman (4)	2:12
Junemont	2:14	Vic H.	2:13¼
Kellar Thomas	2:14¼	Walter E.	2:11¼
Kentucky Union	2:13¾	Wardwell	2:15
Kitty Bayard	2:12¾		

THISTLES SMOTHER THE PRIMROSES.

A Sharp Game for the Jackson Cup Won by Eight Goals to One.

The result of the match yesterday afternoon between the Thistle and Primrose teams was a disappointment to the supporters of the latter. Their previous match in the Jackson Cup competition had ended in a draw, and though the Thistles were conceded to have the better team it was not expected that they would walk off with the game to the tune of eight goals to one.

This they did with comparative ease, due chiefly to the good combination work of their forwards. At times the play of McKendrick, McWhirter, and Connelly was of a brilliant nature. McEwan was not in his best form, the position of inside left not being his regular place.

McDonald and L "Ross" at half back did yeoman work. The backs did not kick as cleanly as is their wont. Judge in goal played his usual good game.

Of the Primrose team little need be said. Wilson did two men's work. Cameron at back was good, especially in the second half. Miller in goal made a number of good stops. The rest of the team were poor, the forwards passing erratically and kicking too hard. Ramsey was practically hors de combat soon after the start and left the field at half-time, leaving his side to finish with ten men.

The grounds at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue were in fair condition, though slippery in the bare spots. All other conditions were favorable and the attendance was one of the best of the season.

Play began at 2:35, Primrose defending the western goal. Through the first half the Thistles had much the better of the play and when Primrose did occasionally press they were weak around goal. Four minutes after starting Connelly drew first blood and in just twice that time McWhirter added goal number two.

Graham then headed the ball through his own goal, giving the Thistles their third point. When thirty minutes had nearly elapsed McWhirter added a fourth.

Just before half time Wilson, who had worked hard, was rewarded by getting by the Thistle defense and scoring the only goal made by the Primroses. With the long odds of 4 to 1 staring them in the face the Primrose men were further handicapped by the retirement of Ramsey.

The second half was a repetition of the first, though Primrose nearly scored on two occasions. The Thistle men on one time kept up a bombardment of their opponents' goal and Miller made three fine stops in rapid succession, while Cameron headed away twice. Goals were kicked by Bishop, Connelly (2), and McKendrick. The Primroses failed to add to their solitary point and were defeated as above stated.

The teams and their positions were as follows:

Primrose.	Positions.	Thistle.
Miller	Goal	Judge
Graham		Weir
D. Soutar	Backs	Wright
R. Soutar		McDonald
A. Cameron	Half backs	"Ross"
W. Graham		London
Ramsey		McWhirter
Wilson	Right forwards	Hislop
Harris	Center	Connelly
Henderson		J. McKendrick
Pringle	Left forwards	McEwan

Referee—C. Grey.

EASTERN TENNIS CRACKS COMING.

The Auditorium Tournament Will Not Lack for Good Entries.

The indoor tennis tournament to be held at the Auditorium Dec. 13, 14, and 15 is promised a number of entries from the effete East.

Among those who have announced their intention of attending are V. G. Hall of New York, Malcolm Chase of Providence, E. C. Hall of New York, and E. A. Wright of New York. H. W. Slocum is also promised, but is not likely to take part.

Among the local men who will take part are Sam T. Chase, John A. Ryerson, Victor Elting, and Charlie Chase.

The box office for the sale of seats will be opened Dec. 8. The floor of the Auditorium will be covered with rubber matting, which it is supposed will give as good a surface and footing as a clay court.

Johnny Murphy Issues a Challenge.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—"Johnny" Murphy has sent to the Olympic club, New Orleans, the following telegram:

Johnny Murphy will meet either Billy Murphy of Australia, Nunc Wallace of England, or any man weighing 115 pounds, the meeting to occur in March for a $5,000 purse; weigh at ringside.

Turf Notes.

The trouble between the East St. Louis Jockey club and Col. Chinn as to the latter's contract has been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

"The Ghost" was operating in the Covington pool-rooms last week and won as usual. He landed about $1,000 on Shoshone's victory at Hawthorne.

The new Cumberland Park Racing Association at Nashville is preparing a program for its meeting to follow Memphis and conflict with the West Side Association.

F. W. Gaston, Des Moines, Ia.: The 2:15 pacing list was only short one animal, Riley Medium, 2:10½. Atwood, by Nutwood, is a trotter; record, 2:27½. Stedman has no record that can be found.

The East St. Louis Jockey club has not yet decided whether or not Dwyer will be made the regular starter at that track. Negotiations have been in progress with both Jimmie Rowe and Pettingill, but it is quite likely that Dwyer, who has given satisfaction, will be retained.

Harvey Welch, colored, aged 50, dropped dead from heart disease near the betting shed soon after the exciting finish in the last race of Friday. Welch had followed the races as rubber, jockey, and trainer all his life. He became much excited as Jennie Harding made her effort in the stretch, and this, it is said, caused his death. In 1871 he was a noted steeplechase jockey.

General Sporting Notes.

Harris B. Haskell, '94, of Maine has been chosen captain of the Amherst club for next year.

It is now almost certain that Phil King will return to Princeton next season and again captain the football club.

Hagen, the Norwegian champion skater, is to meet Breen in Canada and then will skate Joe Donoghue a series of races.

Paddy Gorman of Australia and Johnny Reagan are matched to fight for a $4,200 purse before the Coney Island Athletic club Jan. 26.

The Boston club has made Pitcher O'Connor of Dartmouth College a flattering offer for next season. He refuses to play until after he graduates next summer.

The New York club may leave the Polo grounds next year and go up near Morris Park in Westchester County. The present grounds may be leased to the Horse Show Association for a bonus of $75,000.

The Lucky Man.

Courtleigh—"See here, Marigold, you don't keep your word. When we were both after Miss Gotrox it was agreed between us that the lucky man should pay the other $10,000."

Marigold—"Well?"

Courtleigh—"Well, you married her."

Marigold—"Exactly. But upon consideration I think you owe me the ten thousand."—*New York Herald.*

Anakesis is a positive cure for piles.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 148-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

IN WINTER QUARTERS

VESSELS WHICH HAVE MADE THEIR LAST TRIPS OF THE SEASON.

There Are Over 300 Tied Up Here—Of This Number the Grain Fleet Has a Carrying Capacity of 5,621,000 Bushels—As the Elevators Are Well Filled Most of These Will Probably Be Given a Storage Cargo—Largest Fleet on Record in Duluth Harbor—At Other Points.

The winter fleet will have a capacity of 5,621,000 bushels. The grain fleet consists of 78 schooners and barges and 85 steamers, while of the lumber carriers there are 124 sail and 15 steam craft now chained at docks. Owing to the large amount of grain now in Chicago elevators, it is likely that nearly all the grain carriers will be given cargoes early in the winter, to hold until the opening of navigation next spring. Already boats have stored a half million bushels in this way. The rate for winter storage and freight to Buffalo next spring has been fixed at four cents per bushel. The insurance rate for winter and for the down trip is $1.10 per $100, which is nearly 30 per cent lower than the usual charge. Vesselmen have made a great effort to get their boats back to Chicago in order to avail themselves of the excellent prospects of winter storage, and the present winter fleet is the largest which has ever lain in Chicago harbor. In the following list are included a number of steamers yet to arrive, with the vessels in port.

In the Grain Fleet.

Name and location.	*Capacity.*
Steamer Tom Adams, Halsted street, main river	
Schooner Ashland, Burlington slip	85,000
Schooner George W. Adams, Armours	70,000
Steamer Argonaut, pier	85,000
Schooner H. D. Alverson, North avenue	55,000
Steamer W. A. Avery, Division street, main river	50,000
Steamer Avon, Union slip	70,000
Schooner Ada Medora, Iron street	80,000
Schooner American Union North avenue	22,000
Schooner Adirondac, D slip, Mud Lake	36,000
Schooner Cheney Ames, C slip, Mud Lake	22,000
Steamer John J. Barlum, Market	24,000
Steamer Britannic, pier	80,000
Steamer C. F. Bielman, Halsted street, main river	60,000
Schooner Baltic, Indiana street	90,000
Schooner B. F. Bruce, Miller's dry-dock	90,000
Schooner J. G. Blaine, Market	50,000
Schooner G. J. Boyce, B Slip, Mud Lake	40,000
Barge A. T. Bliss, Polk street	22,000
Schooner Cora A., Sampson's slip	25,000
Steamer Commodore, pier	30,000
Steamer City of Rome, Division street, main river	80,000
Barge Churchill, Rush	85,000
Steamer Caledonia, State street	70,000
Schooner Constitution, Iron street	85,000
Steamer John Craig, Armours	38,000
Steamer City of Venice, Rush street	95,000
Steamer City of Paris, pier	100,000
Steamer City of Cleveland, Division street	95,000
Schooner J. I. Case, North avenue	70,000
Steamer City of Glasgow, Market	52,000
Steamer Conestoga, Market	90,000
Steamer City of Berlin, Rush street	60,000
Schooner City of Sheboygan, North avenue	90,000
Schooner F. L. Danforth, Evans slip	20,000
Schooner DeLos DeWolf, A slip, Mud Lake	48,000
Schooner Lem Ellsworth, South Fork	22,000
Steamer John F. Eddy, Erie street	20,000
Schooner F. D. Ewen, S. Side Gas-House	70,000
Schooner N. A. Eddy, Union Slip	65,000
Schooner C. A. Eddy, North Halsted street	85,000
Steamer William Edwards, upper railroad bridge	90,000
Steamer Escanaba, pier	42,000
Schooner Elgin, Armours	55,000
Steamer Parks Foster, South Halsted street	30,000
Schooner S. H. Foster, Division, Canal	90,000
Schooner C. Foster, upper railroad bridge	45,000
Schooner J. A. Francomb, D Slip, Mud Lake	70,000
Schooner Fitzpatrick, pier	45,000
Steamer A. Folsom, Chicago avenue	90,000
Steamer W. L. Frost, North Rolling Mill	45,000
Schooner Grace Granger, D Slip, Mud Lake	55,000
Schooner J. Godfrey, Sixteenth street	22,000
Schooner Golden Age, South Chicago	45,000
Steamer J. J. Hill, Lighthouse slip	90,000
Schooner R. B. Hayes, North avenue	50,000
Schooner H. A. Hawgood, Kinzie street	50,000
Steamer George Hope, Pier	70,000
Steamer Hiawatha, Kinzie street	75,000
Schooner Halsted, pier	65,000
Schooner Homer, Armour's	40,000
Steamer W. A. Haskell, Dearborn street	32,000
Schooner T. H. Howland, Market	55,000
Steamer Iron King, State street	22,000
Steamer Iron Chief, South Chicago	75,000
Schooner Iron Queen, Keith House	60,000
Schooner Iron City, Sixteenth street	85,000
Schooner Iron State, pier	50,000
Schooner Iron Cliff, Erie street	60,000
Steamer Ionia, North avenue	60,000
Schooner J. T. Johnson, A Slip, Mud Lake	50,000
Steamer Juniata, Market	40,000
Schooner H. A. Kent, North avenue	60,000
Steamer S. R. Kirby, pier	70,000
Schooner Fred Kelly, Polk street	100,000
Schooner John Kelderhouse, E slip, Mud Lake	50,000
Schooner S. J. Luff, Evan's slip	32,000
Steamer John B. Lyon, Armour's	22,000
Steamer A. G. Lindsay, pier	75,000
Steamer Lizzie A. Law, Lighthouse slip	60,000
Steamer Lansing, Armour's	50,000
Steamer Lehigh, Clark street	80,000
Steamer J. R. Langdon, North Rolling Mill	50,000
Steamer Lackawanna, Division street, main river	70,000
Schooner John Miner, Stetson's slip	80,000
Schooner James Mowatt, Polk street	20,000
Schooner M. B. Mitchell, South Halsted street	30,000
Schooner John B. Merrill, Madison street	65,000
Schooner C. P. Minch, Polk street	40,000
Steamer Minneapolis, Gas House slip	30,000
Schooner A. Mosher, Market	55,000
Steamer George W. Morley, Iron street	22,000
Schooner Middlesex, C slip, Mud Lake	48,000
Barge Michigan, Division street canal	50,000
Steamer Missouri, pier	85,000
Barge Manitowoc, Evan's slip	80,000
Steamer Mecosta, Twelfth street	34,000
Steamer S. J. Macy, Lighthouse slip	80,000
Schooner E. B. Maxwell, Arnold's slip	40,000
Steamer Mahoning, Kinzie street	25,000
Schooner J. H. Mead, Dearborn street	100,000
Barge E. A. Nicholson, Halsted street (main river)	24,000
Schooner Narragansett, Arnold's slip	55,000
Steamer Nesboto, pier	22,000
Steamer Niko, Rush street	90,000
Steamer Northern Wave, Harrison street	50,000
Barge George Nestor, Market	80,000
Steamer Neosho, pier	30,000
Schooner Naiad, Mason's slip	90,000
Steamer North Star, Van Buren street	22,000
Steamer John Oades, Sixteenth street	80,000
Steamer Ira H. Owen, Burlington slip	60,000
Steamer J. Emory Owen, Rush street	90,000
Barge Olive Jeanette, North avenue	75,000
Steamer Onio, pier	80,000
Schooner Oak Leak, Evan's slip	50,000
Schooner M. W. Page, Indiana street	30,000
Steamer Pasadena, pier	55,000
Steamer A. A. Parker, North avenue	75,000
Barge B. W. Parker, pier	70,000
Steamer J. H. Prentice, Sampson's slip	90,000
Steamer James Pickands, Fuller street	40,000
Steamer C. S. Parnell, North avenue	72,000
Steamer E. C. Pope, Erie street	75,000
Schooner T. L. Parker, pier	130,000
Steamer F. H. Prince, pier	45,000
Steamer H. E. Packer, Pacific dock	80,000
Steamer T. W. Palmer, State street	65,000
Steamer Quito, Fuller street	100,000
Steamer Rube Richards, South Fork	58,000
Steamer Roumania, Armour's	60,000
Barge Red Wing, Mason's slip	80,000
Steamer Arlo, Lake street	48,000
Steamer Rochester, Lake street	70,000
Steamer Susquehanna, Clark street	70,000
Schooner John Shaw, Erie street	90,000
Steamer F. E. Spinner, Sixteenth street	65,000
Steamer Samoa, North Rolling Mill	40,000
Steamer W. R. Stafford, D slip, Mud Lake	52,000
Barge Shawnee, Sixteenth street	35,000
Steamer St. Lawrence, pier	38,000
Schooner Sunrise, Chicago avenue	75,000
Schooner H. W. Sage, pier	28,000
Steamer Siberia, Erie street	55,000
Barge Sandiego, Sixteenth street	72,000
Schooner George Sturges, Miller's dry-dock	55,000
Steamer Servia, pier	20,000
Steamer W. F. Sauber, Pier	75,000
Steamer Schoolcraft, Market	......
Steamer H. W. Sibley, pier	30,000
Steamer Saranac, Rush street	40,000
Steamer John Spry, A slip, Mud Lake	80,000
Schooner George Steel, Twelfth street	......
Steamer Sitka, Rush street	22,000
Schooner Tasmania, pier	80,000
Barge Twin Sisters, pier	65,000
Steamer H. A. Tuttle, Armour's	90,000
Schooner David Vance, North Rolling Mill	75,000
Steamer Walter Vail, Armour's	50,000
Steamer George F. Williams, Kinzie street	48,000
Steamer A. P. Wright, pier	95,000
Barge Wayne, Burlington slip	90,000
Steamer F. W. Wheeler, Burlington slip	55,000
Steamer Byron Whitaker, Pier	70,000
Steamer D. M. Wilson, Mason's slip	75,000
Schooner S. V. R. Watson	38,000
Barge Mabel Wilson, Lighthouse slip	35,000
Schooner S. L. Watson, North avenue	80,000
Steamer Westover, D slip, Mud Lake	50,000
	22,000

In the Lumber Fleet.

Name of boat.	*Location.*
Barge Advance	Lighthouse slip.
Barge Alert	Lighthouse slip.
Schooner Ann Maria	Stetson's slip.
Schooner Mary D. Ayer	Burlington slip.
Schooner America	North avenue.
Schooner Apprentice Boy	Western avenue.
Schooner T. Y. Avery	Miller's dry-dock.
Schooner Alice	Indiana street.
Schooner Antelope	Erie street.
Schooner A. Bradley	North avenue.
Steamer Boscobel	Lighthouse slip.
Schooner Belle Brown	Iron street.
Schooner T. J. Bronson	Slip E, Mud Lake.
Steamer Berrien	Slip C, Mud Lake.
Schooner E. R. Blake	Stetson's slip.
Schooner Butcher Boy	Sampson's slip.
Schooner Barbarian	Gas-House slip.
Schooner Evaline Bates	Clark street.
Schooner Mary Collins	Nickersonville.
Sch. Ralph Campbell	Nickersonville.
Barge Mike Corry	Sampson's slip.
Schooner Cape Horn	Allen's slip.
Barge Fred Carney	Mason's slip.
Schr. City of Chicago	Burlington slip.
Schooner Bertie Calkins	Market.
Schooner M. E. Cook	Division st., main river.
Schooner Libbie Carter	North avenue.
Schooner Carrier	North avenue.
Schooner Clipper City	North avenue.
Steamer City of Concord	Pier.
Schooner Commerce	Miller's dry-dock.
Schooner Cuyahoga	Armour's elevator.
Schooner Clara	Indiana street.
Schooner Eliza Day	Arnold's slip.
Steamer George Dunbar	Gas-House slip.
Schooner Maggie Dall	Allen's slip.
Schr. Josephine Dresden	Clark street.
Schooner W. H. Dunham	Dearborn street.
Schooner Col. Ellsworth	Arnold's slip.
Schooner Evaline	Dearborn street.
Barge Empire State	Sampson's slip.
Schooner Emeline	Burlington slip.
Schooner I. M. Forrest	Nickersonville.
Schooner Evra Fuller	Brand's brewery.
Schooner Ford River	Market.
Schooner C. L. Fick	Arnold's slip.
Schooner G. M. Filer	Pacific.
Schooner Four Brothers	Pacific.
Steamer Fayette	Rock Island dock.
Steamer M. T. Greene	McCormick's.
Schooner W. O. Goodman	Erie street.
Schooner Moses Gage	Division st., main river.
Schooner Glad Tidings	Allen's slip.
Schooner Guido	Clark street.
Schooner Kate Howard	Basin.
Steamer J. L. Hurd	Rush street.
Schooner C. H. Hackley	Allen's slip.
Schr. Kate Hinchman	North avenue.
Schooner Herschel	North avenue.
Steamer Robert Holland	Sampson's slip.
Schooner O. R. Johnson	Pacific dock.
Barge E. T. Judd	Burlington slip.
Schooner Live Oak	Miller's dry-dock.
Schooner Iver Lawson	Nickersonville.
Schooner Lumberman	Sampson's slip.
Schooner Lookout	North avenue.
Schooner Lotus	Gas-House slip.
Schooner Lake Forest	Chicago avenue.
Schr. Charlie Marshall	Miller's dry dock.
Barge D. R. Martin	McCormick's.
Schr. George A. Marsh	D slip, M. L.
Schr. J. L. McLaren	D. slip, M. L.
Schr. Truman Moss	Armour's.
Schooner L. M. Mason	Stetson's slip.
Schooner H. B. Moore	Sampson's slip.
Schooner C. J. Magill	Sampson's slip.
Schooner C. G. Mixer	Rush street.
Schooner Mystic	Armour's.
Schooner Myrtle	Burlington slip.
Schooner C. Michelson	Pacific dock.
Schooner M. Mueller	Division-st., main river.
Schooner Moselle	Market.
Schooner John Mee	North avenue.
Steamer M. C. Neff	Rush street.
Barge Noquebay	Lighthouse slip.
Schr. Capt. G. W. Naghtin	A slip, Mud Lake.
Schooner North Cape	Erie street.
Schooner Libbie Nau	Burlington slip.
Schooner Norman	Chicago avenue.
Schooner Ida A. Olson	Sampson's slip.
Schooner Olga	Indiana street.
Schooner Ottawa	Burlington street.
Schooner Otter	Halsted street, main river.
Barge J. E. Potts	South Fork.
Schooner Phoenix	Slip B, Mud Lake.
Jason Parker	Arnold's slip.
Schooner Presto	Armour's.
Barge Parana	Sampson's slip.
Steamer Hattie B. Pereue	Gas House slip.
Steamer Perrett	Mason's slip.
Schooner M. E. Packard	Pacific.
Barge M. E. Perew	Burlington.
Schooner L. W. Perry	Market.
Steamer D. W. Powers	Miller's dry dock.
Schooner Jessie Phillips	
Schooner Restless	Erie street.
Schooner H. A. Richmond	Arnold's slip.
Barge S. A. Robinson	Mason's slip.
Schooner Charlotte Raab	Magazine slip.
Schooner E. P. Royce	Twenty-second street.
Schooner Resumption	Pier.
Steamer Albert Soper	Clark street.
Schooner Sea Gem	Clark street.
Schooner E. M. Stanton	Clark street.
Barge S. M. Stevenson	Sampson's slip.
Schooner Rouse Simmons	Allen's slip.
Barge Isaac Stevenson	Burlington slip.
Schooner Stafford	Division street, main river.
Schooner Stampede	North avenue.
Schooner L. B. Shepard	Armour's.
Schooner Minnie Slauson	Mason's slip.
Schooner Surprise	Evan's slip.
Schooner Anna Thorine	Chicago avenue.
Steamer Emma E. Thompson	Gas House slip.
Schooner C. C. Trowbridge	Madison street.
Schooner Tempest	Rush street.
Schooner Jack Thompson	Pacific.
Schooner J. V. Taylor	Pacific.
Steamer W. P. Thew	Nickersonville.
Schooner Winnie Wing	North Rolling Mills.
Steamer J. W. Wescott	Iron street.
Schooner John B. Wilbor	
Schooner Winslow	Slip E, Mud Lake.
Schooner Ellen Williams	Slip D, Mud Lake.
Schooner S. A. Wood	Arnold's slip.
Barge Henry Witbeck	Sampson's slip.
Schooner Windsor	Sampson's slip.
Schooner G. L. Wrenn	Twenty-second street.
Schooner B. F. Wade	Market.
Schooner York State	Market.
	Mason's slip.

The Fleet at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 4.—The vessels here are: Steamers City of Alpena, City of Mackinac, Cambria, Corona, Corsica, Norman, Saxon, German, Briton, Grecian, Roman, Nahant, V. H. Ketchum, C. H. Green, Wocoken, J. H. Wade, Samuel Mitchell, William Chisholm, J. H. Devereux, Jim Sheriffs, Maritana, Mariposa, Matoa, Manola, Mariska, Maruba, Marina, Masaba, Pathfinder, Robert Wallace, Vulcan, Superior, R. P. Ranney, Henry Chisholm, John N. Glidden, V. Swain, W. L. Wetmore, C. J. Kershaw, Pontiac, Frontenac, Keystone, Castalia, La Salle, Joliet, Griffin, Wawatam, A. Y. Gowen, Andaste, Choctaw, E. S. Pease, M. Olwell, Alcona, Ed Smith, No. 1, Cadillac, Kaliyuga. Schooners—Moraria, F. A. Georger, Pelican, Emma C. Hutchinson, Thomas P. Sheldon, Rose Sonsmith, Mattie C. Bell, Our Son, A. J. Rogers, Sagamore, Adriatic, Sandusky, George H. Warmington, Helvetia, Moonlight, Ironton, A. P. Grover, E. R. Williams, Joseph Paige, J. G. Masten, Planet, H. P. Baldwin, Angus Smith, Maria Martin, Magnetic, Grace Holland, Rival, Fontana, H. G. Cleveland, Brunette.

The Port Huron Fleet.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 4.—The winter fleet here is: Steamers—City of Milwaukee, Canisteo, A. Weston, Pawnee, Mineral Rock, O. O. Carpenter, Cleveland, Mary Pringle, W. H. Sawyer, Lillie Smith, Colorado, Osceola, Langell, Monarch, United Empire, Mary Groh, Stewart, Rose, No. 1 Newaygo, Dean Richmond, Kittie Forbes, N. Mills, Point Abino, J. Mills, J. C. Clark. Tugs—Haight, Sumner, Castle, Harley, Howard, Stinewood, Mystic, Beebe, McRae, Jessie Runnels, Sprite, Beard, Hiawatha, Domer, Conger, Brockway, J. P. Clark, Buies, Fannie Campbell. Schooners—Ida Keith, Crawford, Azov, Jackson, Quimby, Potomac, Campbell, Republic, Redfern, Tuxbury, Orton, Cataract, Elanor, W. W. Stewart, Jeanette, Aranac, Sanora, Dashing Wave, Lone Star, George Westley, O. J. Hale, Prince Alfred, Lizzie Bett, C. L. Young, Mary Goffe, Emma Tyson, Yankee, Bahama, City of the Straits, Samuel Bolton, Blank, Drummond, Magnet, Journeyman, Breden, Gebhart, Checotah, James Sawyer, Amora, Dauntless, Corisande, Bavaria, Leader.

The Vessels in Saginaw River.

SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 4.—The vessels wintering in the Saginaw River are: Lake tugs—Moiles, Winslow, Traveler, Acme, Parker, Mocking Bird, Waldo Avery, Peter Smith, Ella Smith, Sarah Smith, Rumage, Niagara, Sweepstakes, Charlton. Barges—Reid, Fostoria, McDougal, Brainard, Sailor, Goshawk, Lester, Eliza, Roscious, E. H. Davis, Agnes, Antelope, Walbridge, Cahoon, Ketchum, Gray Oak, Jonness, Sparrow, Pendall, Wesley, Buckhout, King Fisher, Wright, Webb, Spaulding, Bottsford, G. K. Jackson, Seminole, Celtic, Racine, Little Wissahickon. Steambarges—Donaldson, Leuty, Maine, Perrett, Tice, Benton, Lizzie Madden, Forbes, Sanilac, Lorette, Steamers—Metropolis, Dove, Sea Gull, Luther, Westover, Carrington, Stewart.

Vessels Now in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4.—The following vessels are in winter quarters here: Steamers—City of Detroit No. 1, City of Detroit No. 2, City of Cleveland, Greyhound, Darious Cole, Idlewild, Atlantic, Flora, Depere, Newsboy, Wyandotte, Frank E. Kirby, Fessenden, B. W. Blanchard, Leland, Fayette Brown, E. M. Peck, Progress, Nipigon, Houghton, John E. Hall, R. J. Hackett, Forest City. Schooners—John T. Mott, Superior, Belle Hanscom, John R. Richards, Reuben Doud, Mongaugon, Melbourne, M. P. Barkalow, M. J. Wilcox, William McGregor, H. H. Brown, N. C. West, Grace Whitney, Dacotah, Sunshine, Fitzhugh, Riverside, Corsican, Hawkins, Young America, S. A. Irish.

Largest Fleet in Duluth Harbor.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 4.—The largest fleet that ever wintered at the head of Lake Superior will be at Duluth and Superior the coming winter. It includes the following: Steamers J. B. Colgate, Thomas Wilson, Colgate, Hoyt, A. D. Thomson; barges 101, 103, 115, 118, 126. Ten other vessels to winter here will bring up the total to twenty-one—James Fisk Jr., S. F. Hodge, D. W. Rust, C. C. Barnes, Columbia, City of Duluth, Myles, Alta, Ossifrage, Dixon.

Vessels at Many Points.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 4.—The fleet here comprises steamers City of Toledo, Pastime, Evening Star, W. R. Burt, Douglas, John C. Gault, A. L. Hopkins, Ida Torrent, St. Paul, R. C. Brittain. Schooners M. J. Cummings, West Side, Kate Kelly, St. Peter, Arthur, John Schuette, Scotia, Penokee, Ed Kelly, T. W. Gifford, George W. Davis, Nassau, P. B. Locke. Barges Uranus, Saginaw, Reindeer, Mariner.

FAIRPORT, O., Dec. 4.—Vessels here are steamers Queen of the West, May Richards.

ASHTABULA, O., Dec. 4.—The vessels here are Sparta, Havana, J. H. Outhwaite, Sumatra, Genoa, A. Bradley.

SANDUSKY, O., Dec. 4.—The fleet here is S. L. Watson, Camden, Chauncey Hurlbut, D. K. Clint.

LORAIN, O., Dec. 4.—The fleet here consists of the David Wallace, Red White and Blue.

Domestic Economy.

Mrs. Binks—"How will we manage to keep warm with coal so high?"

Mr. Binks—"You think of the fact that I can't get you a new bonnet, and I'll think of the outrageous price of coal, and then we'll both boil."—*New York Weekly.*

LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

AMERICAN MONETARY DELEGATES SAID TO BE OVERMATCHED.

Such Impression Prevails, Although It May Be Erroneous—Alfred de Rothschild a Monometallist—England's Aim to Keep a Great Reserve of Gold—Lord Rosebery in Earnest About Uganda—His Visit to Ireland—Priests Unusually Bitter Against the Parnellites.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Dec. 3.—There is an impression, probably erroneous, that the American delegates to the monetary conference at Brussels are overmatched. They do not as a body hold their own, say critics who are unfriendly. They understand silver from the Nevada and silver baron point of view—not so well as a great international question. There are one or two exceptions, one or two American delegates who have the requisite knowledge and financial competence.

The interest of the week has turned on Alfred de Rothschild's proposal. European authorities seem surprised that this scheme should seem so generally condemned in America. They do not grasp the fact that America, though it has a great silver interest, objects to pulling chestnuts out of the fire for European governments. The Rothschild proposal was made in perfect good faith, but the share assigned to America in sustaining the silver market is none the less excessive. It seems to have been assumed, both in Brussels and New York, that Mr. Rothschild represented both the British Government and his own firm. It is doubtful whether he had any authority to commit the government, whose delegate he is, or any intention of doing so, and still more doubtful whether his views are shared by the firm or firms of Rothschild in London or on the continent. The hostile report of the committee appointed to examine this project is believed to express the preponderance of opinion in the conference as a whole. Whether its substantive recommendations are likely to be approved is another matter.

Rothschild a Monometallist.

It may be useful to add that Alfred de Rothschild's opinion seems lately to have undergone some change, and that the change does not affect him only. He is a monometallist, as he always was, and as he must be; but it is as a monometallist that he thinks it desirable to do something to avoid that smash in silver which, without some remedial measure on a large scale, seems inevitable. The disappearance or decadence of silver would create a great demand for gold all over the world. The one financial aim of England, the basis of its banking and commercial system, is to keep a great reserve of gold in this country. England does not wish to be forced to strong measures in order to keep it, or to see the value of gold much increased beyond its present standard. Hence the readiness and the strong desire of the monometallists, who include almost everybody in England, to do something for silver.

There is nothing as yet to indicate with certainty the course of public opinion in Germany on the Army bill. Herr Richter's speech in the Reichstag was a good debating speech. He had no difficulty in showing how inconsistent the Chancellor's present attitude is with that of last year, when he ridiculed the dangers on which he now bases his appeal for more troops. But Herr Richter is the spokesman of a party which has opposed all military measures, or almost all. He is the eloquent mouthpiece of a minority with no great influence upon the public at large. The Chancellor's reply was not less effective than the attack, and leaves the balance where it was.

Lord Rosebery in Earnest About Uganda.

The nomination of Sir Gerald Portal as Commissioner to Uganda shows that Lord Rosebery is in earnest about keeping the foothold England already has in that part of the world. He is the British agent in Zanzibar, and three weeks nearer Uganda than anybody who should start from England. He has experience, energy, and courage, as he showed in the Abyssinian expedition. He is what Radicals call a jingo, meaning an imperialist, to whom, as to his chief at the Foreign Office and to the majority of the English people, the policy of scuttle is odious. He will probably reach Uganda before the East Africa company begins to evacuate and news of his coming will get there long before he does, and that of itself will be likely to prevent those convulsions and massacres for which the actual withdrawal of the British forces would have been the signal.

No recent event in Irish politics is comparable in importance to the judicial decision in the South Meath election petition. The election has been declared void on the ground of priestly intimidation. Mr. Fullam is unseated, and there must be another contest. The contest last July was between a Nationalist and a Parnellite. A Nationalist won by eighty-three votes. The petition against his return was heard before Mr. Justice O'Brien and Mr. Justice Andrews. The former is a Roman Catholic, and the impartiality of neither is impugned. It is expressly admitted by those whose interest it would be to deny it if they could. The justice of the decision is equally admitted, and there is at least in England no attempt to question the facts on which it is based or to belittle the far-reaching consequences of these astounding disclosures.

Priest Bitter Against Parnellites.

Never did the Roman Church make a more deliberate and persevering attempt to assert a spiritual authority in politics. The Bishop of the dioceses, Dr. Nulty, issued a pastoral and preached a sermon in behalf of his candidate. He told his flock that a sinner, a heretic, or a profligate had a better chance of salvation than a Parnellite. Nobody, declared this Roman Catholic prelate, could remain both a Catholic and a Parnellite. "The idea at the bottom of this pastoral," said the Judge, "was that Parnellism was a sin, and on a vote against Parnellism depended the voter's salvation." The clergy preached in the same sense and in even stronger language. They threatened hell-fire to him who voted against the Clerical candidate. They refused absolution to the dying Parnellite.

"The whole organization of the church," said Mr. Justice Andrews, "was thrown into the contest. Every priest was a canvasser. They canvassed everywhere—on the altar, at the houses, on the roads." It is alleged, and Mr. Justice O'Brien thinks it true, that they canvassed in the confessional. It was proved over and over again that they acted as election agents, as nominators, and as personation agents. They gathered about the polling booths and marked down the Parnellite voters. They raised money and spent it. The one end and aim of the whole Roman Catholic priesthood of South Meath, from the beginning to the end of the contest, was to make it clear to the electors that their vote would insure them eternal salvation or everlasting perdition. They elected their man, but only to see him unseated, and they have given Protestant England an object lesson in home rule, under Roman Catholic dictation, which will not soon be forgotten.

Situation Critical in Ireland.

Lord Rosebery's rather sudden journey to Ireland excites considerable political interest. He goes ostensibly on a visit to John Morley, an intimate friend. The ostensible object is not supposed to be the real object or the chief object. The situation in Ireland is, if not critical, anxious. The Chief Secretary is involved in difficulties. The tension, if not friction, between the Castle and the Nationalist party shows itself daily in various ways. A single instance is enough to indicate what the feeling is. A certain Mr. Godfrey, at a meeting of the Bantry Board of Guardians Wednesday, described Mr. Morley as a scoundrel and a pledge-breaker. Gentlemen belonging to Mr. Godfrey's party do not always measure their words, but the general feeling must run high before any individual gives expression to it in such terms as those.

The Nationalists seem disposed to hold Mr. Morley responsible for the judicial decision unseating their elected member in South Meath. It is a tradition in Irish politics to hold Dublin Castle responsible for everything. The Irish politician does not like it, further, it may be presumed, that communications have passed between the ministry and some of their Irish friends touching the new Home Rule bill, and that their Irish friends are not satisfied with it. If Mr. Morley has failed to conciliate them it may well be that it is thought necessary to call in reinforcements.

Lord Rosebery has risen rapidly in public reputation since he became Foreign Minister, and nobody will be surprised that he should be sent as ambassador, or that Mr. Morley should ask his aid at a difficult moment. The clique of Radicals who dislike him will be displeased but not surprised. It is not too much to say that in the opinion of those who have influence in public life Lord Rosebery stands next to Mr. Gladstone in authority. He is supposed, moreover, to lead the party of moderation in the Cabinet, if with respect to home rule any party be a party of moderation. By all parties his proceedings in Dublin will be followed with attention.

Archbishop Walsh a Power in Ireland.

To send an ambassador from the Cabinet to Archbishop Walsh may be a departure, but Archbishop Walsh is a great power in Ireland. If any one man governs it he governs it, and his authority is all the greater in Ireland because it has no legal basis to rest on. The unwritten law has always been more popular in that country than the written law, and is often better obeyed. The uncrowned king was long the real king. Archbishop Walsh comes nearer to being Mr. Parnell's heir and successor than anybody. If he wears no crown he wears a mitre, which is both a symbol and an ornament. He will think it natural that the government of the empire should treat him as an equal.

If he meets Lord Rosebery he will meet a statesman of a different type from Mr. Morley. Lord Rosebery is a man of the world, a diplomatist, whose Foreign Office training, though brief, has not left him unfamiliar with the methods of ecclesiastics of the Roman Church—perhaps the most acute diplomatists of all. But even Lord Rosebery's powers of persuasion will be taxed if he has to coax the great archiepiscopal Home Ruler into acquiescence in a Home Rule bill with home rule left out.

Parnellism seems to be looking up in Ireland. Not only have the Parnellites won their petition in South Meath, but they are thought likely to turn Mr. Davitt out of his seat for North Meath, and perhaps to deal likewise with one or two other Nationalist members. They have elected a Parnellite Mayor of Cork, not, however, without help from the Conservatives, who coalesced with them in the City Council. In Limerick, also, a Parnellite has been elected Mayor by one majority. This faction seems to gain ground, partly because of that distrust of which Mr. Gladstone and of all English alliances which Mr. Redmond and its other leaders are constantly expressing. Their joy over the discomfiture of the priests is expressed with much vigor and liveliness. Indeed, if they could but drive the priests out of politics the Parnellite chance would be much improved.

G. W. S.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

About the Lakes.

PORT HURON, MICH., Dec. 4.—The tugs Merrick and Wright leave the Soo today for Grand Haven, to be stationed there during the winter. Both tugs will have complete wrecking outfits aboard, and will assist the winter steamers in keeping the harbor entrance clear of ice.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Coal shipments last week were 99,750 tons. It is possible that the steamer John Mitchell may take a load for Chicago. Otherwise shipments are closed. The steamer Milwaukee left for Chicago today, and it is supposed to be the last boat for Lake Michigan. The steamer Yakima, which left yesterday to load coal at Lorain, ran back on account of the gale, but is gone again. Quite a large fleet is to arrive yet. The winter fleet here outside of the lines will be small. Everything goes to Chicago that can get there, and other craft go largely to home ports to lay up.

Vessel Movements.

PORT COLBORNE—Down—Rhoda Emily, Charlotte.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.—Arrived—Alice M. Gill, to lay up.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Macy. Cleared—Smith.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Montana, Wissahickon, Cleared—Drake, Detroit.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Reynolds, Cobb. Cleared, coal—Magruder, Marine City.

LIME KILNS—Down—Australasia, 6; Viking, 9. Up—Porter, Chamberlain and barges, 6:50; Gryer 7:10.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Rand, Arcadia, Joys, Buckley, City of New York. Cleared—Roanoke, Milwaukee; Mercury, St. Joseph; Sands, Merrill, Chicago.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Harlem, Italia, J. Mitchell, Hale, Colonial, Susan Peck, Maytham, Nicol, New York, Clyde, Cayuga, Albany, City Genoa. Cleared—Ward, Detroit.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Seneca, 4 a. m.; Saxon, Norman, 4:40; Syracuse, 6; Washburn, 6:30; Jewett, 5:15. Up—Onoko, 1 a. m.; Pere Marquette No. 2, 4; Whitaker, 4:40; Lindsay, 11:20; Dahlia, 12; Olympia, Neshoto, 3:40 p. m.; Hudson, 4:30; Louisiana, 4:40.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Livingstone, midnight; Alfred Wright, noon; Buffalo, 3:50 p. m. Down—David Stewart, 9:30 p. m.; Marquette, 1:20 a. m.; Choctaw, 1:40; Australasia, 10; Stevens, noon; Russia, 2; Viking, 3; Sand Beach, 3:30. In port, Oneida, Jenks.

LIMEKILNS—Down—Monohansett, 11:20 last night; Majestic, 1:20 a. m.; Harper, 1:30; Weed, 7:30; Choctaw, 8; Tower and consort, 8:40; Frontenac, 9:15; Marquette, 10:15; America, 12. Up—Nelson Mills, Terice barge, midnight; Alfred Wright, 12:50 a. m.; Buffalo, 5; Saline and barges, 7:20; Britannic, 9:30; Jessie, 11:30; Cottrell, 1 p. m.; Pabst, 2:50; Nellie Torrent, 3:50; Aurora, 5:15; Bulgaria, 5:40.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., Dec. 4.—The steamer Northener passed up at 6 p. m. She will be the last boat to pass through the canal for the head of Lake Superior. The steamer Hayward arrived this afternoon from Alpena and will wait for the steamer Peshtigo, which is loading lumber here, and then proceed to Chicago. The steamer Myles, due here early this morning from Fort William, has not yet arrived. There has been a heavy northwest gale and furious snow-storm on Lake Superior since yesterday morning. The Lyles has probably put in somewhere for shelter. It is freezing hard tonight and there is considerable ice in Mud Lake. Wrecking tugs Merrick and Wright left at 7 this morning for Grand Haven, where they will go into winter quarters.

Port List of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Arrived—Propeller Sitka, Milwaukee, light. Propellers M. C. Neff, A. R. Colborn, Annie Laura, Muskegon; schooners Apprentice Boy, Manistee; Resumption, Ford River, Narragansett, Rising Star, Menominee; American Union, Alpena, lumber. Propellers City of Venice, City of Rome, City of Berlin, Buffalo; propellers St. Lawrence, Quito, J. Emory Owen, Buffalo; propellers Parks Foster, Thos. M. Palmer, schooner Lizzie A. Law, Buffalo, coal. Propellers F. & P. M. No. 1, F. & P. M. No. 2, Ludington, salt. Propellers F. H. Prince, Ogdensburg; Delaware, Erie, sundries. Cleared—Propellers City of Concord, City New York, Manistee; Maggie Duncan, Milwaukee; M. T. Greene, Alpena; J. D. Marshall, South Haven; W. J. Carter, Manistee, light.

The Music Which "Hath Charms."

"Such songs have power to quiet
The throbbing pulse of care."

Before we moved from Willer Crick our Idy used
to play
Her organ in the sittun room thro' all the live
long day.
The pieces that she liked the most was "Trippun
Thro' the Dells,"
An' "Siegel's March," an' "Shepherd Boy," an'
"Monastery Bells."
She knowed the "Cornflow'r Waltz" off without
lookun at a note,
An' sung "When You and I Were Young" out of
her head by rote.
Her pieces long ago had tears, an' tunes a man
could hum,
But her piany music now goes frizzle whizzle
bum!
'Twas writ by furrin labor, either "ustski," "off,"
or "istski,"
An' a man—I think she calls him Glazowhiski.

She used to play the second—made it up y' understand—
While I sawed on the fiddle "Ol' Zip Coon" or
"Bulyland."
We used to have a medley piece that give her ma
a pain,
Of "Devil's Hornpipe," "Martin's Hymn," and
"Whoop Up Lizy Jane";
An' me an' Ide 'u'd play it jest to hyur ma grunt
around,
'N'en change to "Annie Laurie," till we'd hyur a
snuffun sound;
An' 'n'en we knowed 'at ma forget, an' banished
every care—
But law! them days is over—you jest mighty right
they air;
Now when her daddy asts about some piece she
plays so frisky—
It's "Why, pa, that's a thing from Glazowhiski."

That Glazowhiski feller—or whatever is his
name—
Has broke into the temple where they keep the
thing called fame;
Him an' the man called Motzart, an' Baytoven,
an' Goono,
An' maybe half a dozen more that Idy raves on so.
But I'm still fer "Lorena" or "They'll Be One
Vacant Chair"—
The songs that cuddle up an' kiss dry lips of
mem'ries fair,
An' make 'em smile again; but then—each feller
to his taste,
S'I ef them hain't dimons then I hanker after
paste.
But Idy she's fergot 'em—ef I call for one it's
risky—
It's "Listen to this thing from Glazowhiski."
—*Kansas City Star.*

Changes of the Times.

"Yes, I've got every opportunity to study human nature," said a candy dealer to a reporter the other day; "fully as great an opportunity as the reporter, the policeman, or the car conductor.

"For instance," he continued, "people never buy opera caramels to take to the theater or opera. They're soft, and would prove ruinous to gloves.

"School teachers never eat peppermints and lemon drops at the same time. They'd as soon eat lobster salad and drink milk at the same time. That reminds me of a teacher I once had that lunched on angel cake, a tomato, and caramels every noon.

"The blasé young man now carries to his sweetheart a dainty box of candied fruit in place of the caramels, which were once all the rage. Why, even the children are changing in their tastes. They ask for the best French mixture, which is about as much French as I am. I was born in South Boston.

"I know what I am talking about," he continued, "and could prove to you what I say. Women tipplers don't purchase 'brandy drops,' because there's no brandy in 'em, and young maidens avoid caramels because it's too much trouble to take off the oiled paper."—*Boston Journal.*

Omaha and Council Bluffs

Are best reached via the Northwestern line, via which four trains a day are run in both directions. Elegant equipment, a smooth road-bed, and fast time are features of the Northwestern service. Tickets and sleeping-car reservations at 208 Clark street.

CANADA IS RESTIVE.

AT LEAST SO J. DOUGLAS MACRAE OF TORONTO AVERS.

He Is of Opinion That When Queen Victoria Dies the Dominion Will Be Ready for Annexation—His Countrymen, He Says, Are Much Dissatisfied with English Ways and English Rule—J. W. Mellin Talks of the Progress of Temperance on Both Sides of the Atlantic.

"The talk of the annexation of Canada has again been renewed," said J. Douglas Macrae of Toronto at the Auditorium. "If I were a betting man I should be prepared to lay a wager that when Queen Victoria dies the ties between the Dominion and the mother country will be cut asunder. The recent gathering at which federation and other plans were discussed contains a lesson which he who runs may read. That gathering showed clearly that the majority of the people are dissatisfied with the present method of government. Reasons for dissatisfaction are numerous. Just imagine the Governor-General receiving $50,000 a year. To make the thing all the more aggravating, he and every man who gets any of the plums in the government of the country are all Englishmen. The native pays the taxes and lives as best he can. The heads of the chief banking houses are English and if you go in to have a check cashed you must take off your hat to my lord the cashier. The strongest proof of coming annexation is to be found in the fact that there are at the present moment in the City of Chicago no less than 100,000 of the young men of Canada. And where the young men go the old will follow."

"The death of Miss West reminds me of the wonderful strides which the temperance cause is making in this country and the Old World," said J. W. Mellin of New York at the Grand Pacific. "I believe, however, England, Scotland, and Ireland are leading the way. I have made a tour of Europe recently, and being interested in the work of saving mankind from the ravages of drink I have taken particular pains to inquire into the subject. One of the surest indications of decrease in the love of intoxicating liquors is this: You cannot enter a respectable saloon where a cup of tea or coffee or chocolate cannot be had as readily as a glass of beer or whisky. The reason for keeping this class of refreshments is, of course, to oblige that large number of persons who do not care for drink, but who are anxious to oblige their friends in keeping them company while they are regaling themselves. Another evidence of the change for the better is the number of public men who are pledged to local option. The days when men like Sir Wilfred Lawson stood alone in the English Parliament are gone. In a few years the temperance party will be so strong that whatever legislation it demands must be granted. This happy condition of affairs is due to two causes; first, the greater opportunities offered the common people for rational and elevating recreation; secondly, the efforts of women like Miss West and Miss Willard in this country and of women and men like Lady Henry Somerset, the late Cardinal Manning, and the present Archbishops Croke and Walsh in Great Britain."

George Kennan, the Russian traveler, is at the Grand Pacific, on his way to the Northwest on a lecturing tour. The work of delivering 200 lectures every year and of turning out copy at the rate with which he supplied it after his return from Siberia resulted in a nervous attack which made rest absolutely essential. Mr. Kennan has not given up his work on behalf of the victims of Russian tyranny. He says he intends returning again to the field of labor which has brought his name so prominently before the world. He sees no chance of doing this, however, till there is a change in the present administration.

"To show you the feeling with which I am regarded by the authorities in Russia," he said, "I may tell you that I cannot write to one of my friends among the exiles or their sympathizers lest I should get them into trouble. There does not appear to be any intention of a change of policy in the treatment of political prisoners. As a matter of fact it seems to be getting worse. For example, the trial of political prisoners by court-martial is now the rule. Under the old method the accused was allowed the privilege of counsel to defend him, but under the more recently devised principle this privilege is denied. The barbarity of the treatment of the Jews seems to be on the increase."

Ex-Gov.-elect S. C. D. Shurtridge of North Dakota was at the Great Northern yesterday and left for home during the day. He says that though the Republicans have a majority of ten over the combined vote of the Populists and Democrats in the State Legislature he believes a Democratic Senator will be sent to Washington. He bases his assertion on the fact that the Republicans are divided among themselves.

Great Northern—C. M. Giddings, Sioux City, Ia.; A. Morrissey and wife, New York; Miss Odette Tyler, New York; L. A. Eddy, Syracuse, N. Y.; George Horton and wife, St. Paul; W. G. Osborne and wife, Louisville, Ky.; D. S. Roots, Connersville, Ind.; J. H. Ward, Batavia, N. Y.

Auditorium—W. C. Horn, New York; M. D. Hawley, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles D. Ward, Boston; L. A. Alberger, New York; Mrs. J. C. Temple, Dayton, O.; J. McCoy Williams, New York; R. Newell Jr., Colorado Springs, Colo.; Mrs. M. E. Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.

Victoria—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Downing, Washington; Miss Johnstone Bennett, New York; George W. Leslie, New York; Thomas H. Shea, New York; H. J. Stratton, Hartford, Conn.; W. K. Roos, Boston; S. B. Short, New York; J. N. Hobb, Springfield, Mass.

Grand Pacific—D. H. Wells, Boston; A. G. Smith, Clinton, Ia.; A. D. Potter, Toledo, O.; S. Hitchcock, Cleveland, O.; N. P. Hunt, Manchester, N. H.; O. S. Coate, Bloomington; W. E. Cliss, Des Moines, Ia.; J. A. Richardson, Minneapolis.

Palmer—R. B. McKnight, Saginaw, Mich.; H. Moeller, Louisville, Ky.; Charles D. Hinman, Columbus, O.; Miss Sydney Armstrong, New York; W. E. Sharp, Philadelphia; W. H. Sharpey, Denver; Abe Livingstone, South Bend, Ind.

Tremont—H. P. Knobiack, East Liverpool, O.; F. F. Hideen, Lawrence City, Mich.; John L. Kennedy, Pittsburg; Charles D. Lathrop, New York; Edward G. Zeller, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sherman House—M. F. Post, Dubuque, Ia.; L. E. Wolf, New York; E. Abbott, Boston, Mass.; C. B. Maxwell and son, Kansas City, Mo.

Wellington—A. G. Brown, New York; H. Legaer, Milwaukee; J. H. Windsor, Des Moines, Ia.

Richelieu—Mrs. P. Gage, Iowa; H. S. Sealey, Philadelphia; W. W. Heroy, New York.

Leland—H. Crowther, Boston; R. Best, New York; A. G. Bodley, Ohio.

The Good-By Kiss at the Door.

Her eyes were illumed with a glance of pride
And her heart with love aglow
As she softly tripped to her husband's side
When he opened the door to go.
And there in her morning wrapper trim,
While a smile her red lips wore,
She stood on the steps and gave to him
A good-by kiss at the door.

She turns to her duties with cheerful heart,
For she has not now to learn
That the wife and husband must often part
When the daily bread's to earn;
And there's peace and joy in her gentle breast
As she sews, or sweeps the floor,
And every task is essayed with zest
For the good-by kiss at the door.

And the husband striving in life's rough race,
Where there's little time for play,
Has many a glimpse of her smiling face
In his mind through the busy day.
And his look is tender, his eyes are bright
As he cons his ledger o'er,
For he thinks of the welcome that waits at night,
And the good-by kiss at the door.

O wives and husbands, the world is bright
When the heart with love doth glow,
And its path is smooth and its burden light
If you're willing to make them so;
And the sun will show through the darkest day
And scatter the clouds that lower
And the roses blossom along life's way
For the good-by kiss at the door.
—*Cape Cod Item.*

Sure to See Him.

Mrs. Bilkins—"O, Goodie! Here's a letter from cousin George."

Mr. Bilkins—"Huh! Who cares for him?"

Mrs. Bilkins—"Eh? Why, he lives in Chicago, and his house is close to the Fair grounds, and it's the very place for us to go next summer. I wrote to him telling him we were all just dying to see him and his lovely family. I wonder what he says. Read it; I'm too nervous."

Mr. Bilkins (reading)—"'My Dear Cousin: You will soon have a chance to see us all once more. I have rented my house and we shall make you a good long visit next summer.'"—*New York Weekly.*